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VOL. XX NO. 73 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

OATH, AN INTEGRAL PART OF TREATY

British Government's Contention

"FREE STATE HAS SAME CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION AS CANADA"

"Solemn Undertaking To Pay Annuities"

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The Irish Free State Cabinet is now discussing the British reply to the High Commissioner's communication. The note comprehensively states the Government's position, and maintains that articles one to four of the Anglo-Irish Treaty puts beyond doubt that the oath is an integral part of the Treaty. Articles one to three clearly show that the Free State has the same constitutional position as Canada.

Article four sets out the oath in the Free State's case. Emphasis is laid on the contention that the Free State is expressly bound in law and honour to continue to pay the annuities in full. Article one of the financial statement of 1926 contains a solemn undertaking to that effect, and the late Attorney-General of Free State and Judicial Committee to which he had referred the point have declared that the Free State is bound, both in law and equity, to continue full payment.

FORECAST OF IRISH CABINET'S REPLY

While no statement has hitherto been issued following the meeting of the Irish Free State Cabinet, Reuter understands that the Irish Cabinet's reply will assert that the Oath, as contained in the Treaty, has not been referred to by Mr. De Valera who maintains that he is only dealing with the Oath in the constitution framed by the Cosgrave Government.

As regards the land annuities it is understood that the Free State Government will stress the fact that North Ireland is allowed to retain land annuities in respect of that province, and that the Free State is also entitled to retain its portion of money.—Reuter.

GIRL GAGGED AND MOTHER'S THROAT CUT

Ghastly Crime In Delhi

POLICE CHALLENGE THE CULPRITS

NEW DELHI Mar. 25.

Gagging a baby girl and cutting the throat of her mother while she was asleep four armed dacoits raided last night the house of Ramlal, President of the Mercantile Association in Kashmir Gate.

The dacoits succeeded in stealing Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery and cash but while leaving the premises, they were met by policemen on duty who challenged them.

The dacoits were arrested and they surrendered the loot. The police investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

CALICUT CITY FATHER DISAPPEARS

MADRAS, March 25.

A Calicut correspondent wires that Mr. P. C. Mahadevan, Secretary of the Urban Co-operative Bank and a Municipal Councillor suddenly disappeared last week and attempts made by his relatives to his whereabouts have proved futile.

It is understood that the audit of the accounts of the bank brought to light that a sum of Rs. 27,000 is missing.—A.P.

Father And Son In A Motor Accident

MADRAS, March 25.

Mr. G. Narayanswami Chetty, Member of the Council of State and his son while returning to Madras from Thirukullkundram yesterday evening met with a motor accident. His car while trying to avoid a man who suddenly crossed the road swerved and ran into a ditch. Both Mr. Chetty and his son escaped with slight injuries. The car was seriously damaged.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS SET ASIDE ON APPEAL

Alleged Pasting Of Congress Posters

MADRAS, March 25.

On an appeal preferred by Komma Reddi Kutumbarao and Komma Reddi Bapayya of Pothanur who were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ellore to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for alleged passing of Congress posters and leading a procession thereafter the Sessions Judge of Ellore has passed orders setting aside the conviction and sentence and ordering release of the appellants.—A.P.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Corporation Passes Rs. 41,000 Grant

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Calcutta Corporation passed a grant to public libraries in the City for 1931-32, amounting to Rs. 41,000. About 50 amendments were moved, the majority urging an increase in the grant for particular libraries. Only two amendments were accepted, one urging grant for the Bengal Youth Association Library of Rs. 125, which the House decided to be given when the ban was removed as the Association had now been declared unlawful.—A. P.

Appeal Dismissed

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Justices Panckridge and M. C. Ghose dismissed the appeal preferred by Sarojkumar Chakravarty and two others sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Bakarganj for conspiracy to commit robberv, and possession of arms without license.

According to the prosecution the accused, with two others, came in a boat at a village in Barisal. Their movements and conversation having roused the suspicion of a villager, the police was informed who surrounded the boat and arrested the accused. The latter dropped a bundle in the water which after recovery was found to contain two revolvers and 13 live cartridges. The accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

INDIAN REFORMS

Britain Bent On Pressing On

MADRAS GOVERNOR ON N.-C.-O.

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

"Further proof of determination on the part of the British Government to press on with the reformed constitution has been given by various committees which have been, and are still, touring the country to obtain the necessary data to enable the reformed constitution to be launched", declared Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, in the course of his speech proroguing the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon.

He added: "That being so, I would ask what can possibly be gained by the Civil Disobedience Movement which has unfortunately been raised again. Can it be expected that it will expedite matters when already all are working continuously to obtain the desired end. Is it not far more likely to hamper than to assist working of reforms?

Moreover at a time which is acknowledged, on all hands, to be extremely difficult, when trade requires best efforts of all concerned to lift it from the depression into which it has sunk, would it not be better for all to cooperate towards that end instead of embarking on a movement which is entirely disruptive, and which, if successful, would bring all ordered Government to an end, and which must be resisted here and now, if self-government, which I trust will soon be an accomplished fact, is not to be crippled at the outset by precedent which that movement is setting up."—A. P.

25 Volunteers Arrested For Picketing Cloth Shops

MADRAS, March 25.

The police arrested 25 volunteers this evening while picketing foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazaar Road.—A.P.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS

To Be Erected In Russia

CAPACITY OF MILLION KILOWATTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, March 25.

Moscow.—Three Hydro-electric plants with the total capacity of a million kilowatts, it is reported, will be erected, following publication of a decree in that connection signed by M. Molotov Stalin, on behalf of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Two plants will be on the Volga, (one in Ivanovo Viznessensk District and the other at Nijninovgorod) and the third on the river Kama. The work will be completed before the Spring of 1935.

BRIGAND GANGS DISPERSED

Central Europe Freed From Curse

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, March 25.

Belgrade.—The heyday of the Central European bandit is over. The last of Yugo-Slavia's large brigand gangs has now been dispersed.

Seventy of its members have been sentenced to terms, varying from two years to life imprisonment in two cases.

Thirty were acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

TOLL OF TORNADO

358 Dead

LONDON, March 25.
(SPECIAL CABLE)

Birmingham (Alabama).—The deathroll in the Tornado in the Southern States has swelled to 358, of which 298 have occurred in Alabama. Airman who flew over the devasted area said that it looked as though a giant drag had been lowered to the ground and swept it clean.

SCRAP THE MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL!

Calcutta Conference Considers It As Opposed To Indian Sentiments And Interests

HIGH MEDICAL POSTS SHOULD NO MORE BE "PRESERVES" FOR SERVICES

CALCUTTA, March 25.

One should have expected that in view of the impending changes in the Indian Government this measure (Indian Medical Bill) should have been postponed to more suitable time. But the Government of India is in haste on the plea that immediate creation of All-India Medical Council has become imperative in order to afford relief to Indian Medical graduates whose claims to recognition have been rejected by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

To placate General Medical Council appears to be the only underlying motive of the Bill and Indian sentiments and Indian interests are freely ignored in order to achieve this object", declared Sir Nilratan Sircar presiding over the Eighth Session of the All-India Medical Conference which opened this afternoon at the Town Hall.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, expressed similar sentiments in connection with the bill.

About 500 delegates from all parts of India attended. The Exhibition in connection with the Conference was opened by Hon. Mr. B. Sinha Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government.—A.P.

Mayor Of Calcutta's Speech

"At present the medical and sanitary services in India are virtually controlled by a military medical service. It is not for me here to go into the history of this system. Its preparation is sought to be defended on the ground that the "prospects" of the present incumbents should be safeguarded" said Dr. B. C. Roy (Mayor of Calcutta) Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 9th session of the Conference, this afternoon.

Dr. Roy added "whatever may be the claim put forward by the members of the Indian Medical Service to-day, let this Indian Medical Conference declare, in no uncertain terms, that, in future, no posts in the medical and scientific departments shall be the "preserve" of any "service"; that the general medical and sanitary administration in the country shall if a service is to remain, be recruited from open competition in India. It may be however be possible for the hospitals in the big towns of India to be manned by honorary workers we may, in exchange for the experience they gather from work in these hospitals, take up the responsibilities of office without remuneration.

"PRODUCTIVE" EXPENDITURE.

I do not desire to waste time in considering the necessity and urgency of establishing immediately a vigorous department for the prevention of diseases. It is one form of "productive" expenditure which no State in the world can ignore to incur because it is a profitable investment. But the administration of the sanitary department can only be successful if a national policy for the eradication of preventible diseases supported by the social consciousness of the people of the country be established. It has been our misfortune that even in the medical profession, the creation of the "services" has led to the establishment of a caste system.

Thirty years ago, the medical man in Government Service (Sarkari daktar) was looked upon as an authority in medicine and the private practitioner was back number. This situation was entirely due to the fact that provision for medical relief particularly in the mofussil stations, was through the agency of the "service men". To-day the table has turned and the medical man in service is not necessarily looked upon with that awe as was the case formerly. But all the same an artificial barrier has been created as if either the service men or the independent practitioner is an untouchable, as if the interest of one group is inimical to the other, whenever we criticise the present medical or sanitary administration in this country, whenever we desire to organise ourselves so as to get a combined action on the medical problems, the cry of "politics" is raised. A bogey is raised before those in service and they in fear and trembling refuse to join the hulk of medical practitioners in discussing schemes by which we can help ourselves, develop ourselves and realise ourselves. The Indian Medical Association shall have justified its existence if it can lift up this screen of misapprehension and delusion and create that open atmosphere in which alone can the interests of the medical profession and the public thrive and prosper.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

The Bill for establishing an all-India Medical Council which would regulate medical education and examination, and would control the professional conduct of the practitioners is pending before the legislature. The Universities, and the Councils of Medical Registration in different provinces are primarily concerned in imparting education and conducting examinations of the medical students. It is their business and they should have a predominant voice in the Council. The medical practitioners who will be affected by the Bill should have access to the Council Hall. What have the provincial Governments got to do with a Medical Bill? The Bill is intended to put our house in order and yet I find it stated that the Member of the Government of India in charge of the Bill, Sir Fazli Hussain has explained that the objects of the Bill is to establish a Register of medical practitioner who hold qualifications which are likely to be accepted by other countries as conforming to international standards". If this be the purpose of the Bill, sooner the Bill is scrapped, the better for all concerned.

AYURVEDIC & UNANI SYSTEM

Referring to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine Dr. Roy said "I feel that in considering the development of medical education and practice in India we can not ignore the Ayurvedic and Unani systems which have grown to a remarkable extent in this country and have held their own through centuries." "That these systems have developed in India is not there passing significance and nay All India Medical Council, sooner or later, perhaps sooner than later, shall have to recognise the contributions of these systems in the treatment of diseases and give them their proper places in the general systems. If we are to do that there is no purpose in our arranging our houses in conformity with the western standard."

Referring to the proposed "Food and Drugs" Act Dr. Roy said "It has been suggested that there should be a "Food and Drugs" an Act enacted by the legislature for the control of food and drugs. Be the medical profession in India fore such an Act can be effective, should encourage and whenever possible, initiate measures for the manufacture and supply of good food and useful and cheap drugs in India. A large number of organisations both in Bengal and other parts of India have now been supplying a variety of drugs for the relief of human suffering so that to-day, it is found possible, in Bengal at least, to depend almost entirely upon products manufactured locally. The Indian Medical Conference should, therefore, make it as its slogan "buy Indian goods".

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, who presided over the Conference, in the course of his speech said:—

Your attention has already been drawn to some of the most prominent questions bearing on the position of the Indian Medical profession in relation to the State, to the organisation of research, to the medical education in its various grades, to public health and sanitary organisation, to the scientific movements affecting the well-being and progress of the Indian Nation. The foremost among these at the present moment is the legislative measure for which the Government is in-

(Continued on page 7.)

ALLOWANCES TO BENGAL DETENUS

"Almost A Scandal In Past," Admits Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The dissatisfaction expressed publicly by all Indian communities regarding allowances to Bengal detenus was echoed by Mr Wardlaw Milne in the House of Commons, to-day.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he was aware of the matter, and was glad that the Amendment Act had recently been passed. He added: "I hope it will be found to deal with what in the past has been almost a scandal."—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Hopes Past Experience Of Public Service Will Stand Him In Good Stead In India

"All my experience and interests have been in public administration in its various branches and I shall be very happy if that experience enables me to anything for the benefit of public services in India. It will be seen from record books that my services in various branches of the public services include Public Health, Finance as well as services connected with the Home Department."

This was the statement issued to the Press by Sir John Anderson, Governor-designate of Bengal who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning.

His Excellency was received on board the steamer by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal.

Sir John drove from Ballard Pier to the Government House. He is staying in Bombay for three days and will leave for Calcutta on Sunday.

The Mole Station was guarded by C.I.D. men and a large number of police. Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, was also present with his staff.

MR. HAIG ALSO ARRIVES.

Mr. H.J. Haig, the new Home Member to the Government of India, who succeeds Sir James Crerar also arrived by the same steamer. He is leaving for Delhi in the evening.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 24.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru has returned to Allahabad after having interviewed her husband at Bareilly.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Evening Editions

Two City Evening Editions of "The Bombay Chronicle" are now published every day, containing all the latest and local news. The first Evening Edition is on sale at 4 p. m. and the second at 5-30 p. m.

MAHARAJA OF COCHIN DEAD

MADRAS, March 25.

His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma Maharajah of Cochin passed off this morning at 7-35 at his Madras residence, Cochin House. He came to Madras in December for treatment of paralysis and Col. Skinner was attending on him.—A.P.

Lady Beatrix Leaves For England

MADRAS, March 25.

Lady Beatrix Stanley with Sir Charles and Lady Buchanan left for Bombay this morning by the Bombay Express 'en route' to England. They sail by the S.S. "Mooltan" to-morrow. The Governor attended by personal staff and several others were present at the station to see the party off.—A.P.

LONDON, March 24.

Washington.—The Sales Tax Bill has been rejected by the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

Lahore.—With the exception of three rupees which were cut from land revenue, canal water rates and Council Secretariat demands, the whole of the Punjab Government budget was passed this afternoon. The Council adjourned till 28th instant.—A. P.

The third annual general meeting of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce will be held at Bellary of the Madras Presidency on Wednesday 30th instant.

GLOBE-WALKING ON FOOT

Young Bengali's Venture

With the intention of walking round the world Mr. Ahil Mukerji, a young Bengali, who started about seven months back from a place in Assam, reached Jalgaon recently. He stayed here for some hours and then left for Dhulia in the evening.

Mr. Mukerji has so far travelled the whole of the northern India and left for the South from here.

He has several certificates from responsible persons of the places he has so far visited. He makes it a point, it is stated, to take such certificates by way of proof that he had visited these particular places.—A.P.

Youth Leaguer's House Raided

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Four volunteers were arrested to-day in connection with a procession and picketing the residence of Bailendra Nath Roy, Secretary of the All-Bengal Youth Association was searched this morning in connection with unauthorised leaflets.—A.P.

Allahabad Mahila Sabha A Declared Body

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

The Rashtriya Mahila Sabha and all its buildings have been notified. —A.P.

SERIOUS DROUGHT AT MUHAMMERAH

Water Brought 200 Miles Across Gulf

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, March 25.

Bushire.—Drinking water for local inhabitants has to be brought 200 miles across the Persian Gulf in dhows to Muhammerah near Basra owing to a serious drought. One-third of the population has deserted the town for mountains.

European Winter Sports Cost Seven Lives

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, March 25.

Vienna.—Two tragedies marked the ending of European winter sports season. Four mountaineers, believed to Bavarians, including one woman, were found frozen to death near Oberwaldhut in the Prols-Glockner Glazier region. The fifth member of the party was found alive but unconscious.

A Viennese doctor and lady were found overwhelmed by an avalanche on Poleshnitz Zinken in Styria. Their bodies have not been discovered hitherto.

A Bezwada report says that a serious motor accident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Uyyur where as a result of a collision between two buses proceeding in the same direction one has died and four have been injured including the drver. The injured persons have been removed to the hospital.—A.P.

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For prospectus and other particulars, write to:—
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R 4599

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RADHABAI KASHINATH DALVI and also described as Mrs. RADHABAI KASHINATH NARAYAN DALVI, RADHABAI K. DALVI and Bai RADHABAI KASHINATH DALVI, wife of Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing till her death Shinghne Building, near Portuguese Church at Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased

MANGESH KASHINATH DALVI, doing business in Saffron at Asian Building, Ballard Estate and DURGABAI, wife of Mangesh Kashinath Dalvi, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the executors of the last Will and Testament of Radhabai Kashinath Dalvi, residing at Shingne Building near Portuguese Church Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court (Original Side) Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 16th day of March, 1932.
Messrs. THAKORDAS and MADGAVKAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4601

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) of Jacobean and Queen Anne style complete household furniture, rich leather and tapestry upholstered full size Chesterfield and drawing room suite, Cabinet gramophone, best plated and cutlery ware, etc. On view at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

LORD HARRIS

DIES OF HEART-FAILURE

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Lord Harris the "grand Old Man of cricket", besides being a capable minister, administrator and fine orator, and a clever business man, in his younger days, died unexpectedly, to-day, though he had been in poor health for some months. He had eaten a good lunch and had sat down to a cigarette when he had a fatal heart-attack.—Reuter's Special.

TRUE LOVER OF SPORT

Elected To Presidency Of M.C.C.

Lord Harris secured in 1892 the first visit to India of a representative team from England under the leadership of his old friend Lord Hawke. He did much to encourage inter-provincial tours. He made a fine pitch at Government House, Ganeshkhind, and played on it regularly.

In the realm of sport, as in social life, he owed much to a wife whose energies were as vital and as constantly exercised as his own. She was the Honourable Lucy Ada Jervis, daughter of the third Viscount St. Vincent, and they were married in July 1874.

LORD-IN-WAITING.

Queen Victoria made Lord Harris a lord in waiting on his return from Bombay. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry he served in the South African War, being A.A.G. with the Imperial Yeomanry. He had previously been county commandant of the Kent Volunteer Regiment. He was honorary colonel of the fourth Battalion of the Buffs (T.D.) and A.D.C. to the King.

In 1895 he was elected to the highest office in the cricketing world, the presidency of the M.C.C. His cricketing experiences were placed on record in his book "A Few Short Runs" published in 1921. He did much to raise the status of the professional cricketer and to promote his welfare.

INCREASED IMPORT DUTY ON GALVANISED SHEETS

Extension Of Term Agreed To By Council Of State

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Council of State held a brief sitting to-day. Messrs. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Mitchell, Joint Secretary, Legislative Department were sworn in. Mr. Shillidy, Secretary, Industries Department moved for amending a resolution on roads adopted on 4th March 1930. This amendment empowers Burma Government to spend the amount available for Burma for road development with the concurrence of the local Legislature. The amount should be apportioned separately between Burma and the Shan States. The motion was adopted.

ONE YEAR EXTENSION.

Mr. Drake moved a resolution that the increased import duties on galvanised sheets be extended by one year up to the end of March 1933. He pointed out that Government had made a thorough enquiry into the question and that they were satisfied that the increased rate of 67 rupees should be extended by one year instead of two that is, up to the end of March 1933. Owing to financial stringency, Government were not prepared to grant bounty and, therefore, this extention was contemplated. A general surcharge of twenty-five per cent automatically increased the duty to eighty-three rupees, and consequently the price of imported goods had considerably increased. He informed the House that the Tatas had assured an output of 48,000 tons out of 284,000 tons of imported galvanised sheets. Government had considered this proposition very satisfactory, and hence protection was for one more year. The resolution was carried and the Council adjourned till Wednesday the 30th March.—A.P.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPAL BOARD

Government Appointments

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary publishes the following:—

"The Government of Bombay have appointed the following persons to be councillors of the Municipal Board of Sholapur:—Mr. J. S. Jassawala, Mrs. Sarasvatibai Bhade, Mr. Mahamad Haq Nau Hazrat Khan, Mr. H. S. Gokhale, Capt. S. C. Mahajan, Mr. N. S. Marathe, B.A., LL.B., Mr. [illegible] Kazi, Mr. D. Esterbai Batliwala and Mr. P. N. Jakkal.

GIRLS OF TO-DAY

Whom Not To Marry

SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING WANTED

Who was the famous man who once remarked, "I like manly men and womanly women, but I can't stand bolly boys?" It is a sentiment with which I have always been in agreement. But he would find even bolly boys preferable to the womanly men and manly women to-day.

I like womanly women. That is why.

There are many types of girl about the place. But all, to-day, are united by a primary concern—to be "tough".

There is the sports girl, striving to be physically tough. She is the product of the spread of the public school system among women, writes the Hon. Patrick Balfour.

We can rule her out at once. As a repentant public school man, the last person in the world I want to marry is a public school girl. Besides I know no woman who looks anything but plain when she is engaged in any form of sport.

There is the highbrow girl, whose ideal is intellectual toughness. I rule her out of court because an intellectual woman is a contradiction in terms.

FLEXIBILITY.

The essence of the true feminine intellect is flexibility, not toughness. By stuffing their brains with knowledge which they are not fifteen to assimilate, women lost that natural, instinctive intelligence which, in them, is born, not made.

But even the pursuit of physical and mental hardness is preferable to that of the girl whose aim and object is to be emotionally tough. The first two can, and to a certain extent should, be cultivated; but the third can only come in one way: through experience.

Now the "modern girl" of the 'thirties is a different creature from the "modern girl" of the 'twenties.

There were two main varieties of that species. There was the independent type that broke away from home to work for her own living; and there was the blushing debutante who was kept at home to lead a sheltered life.

With the 'thirties, each type has changed. The career girl is still with us. But she has, so to speak been weeded out. Only the fittest among her have survived.

The girls who are to-day doing men's jobs are those possessed of some exceptional or specialised aptitude. The rest, assisted by the unemployment problem, have grown tired of pursuing careers. Dare I say they have at last realised that they are not equal with men? More probably they never seriously thought so.

It was the domination, not of men, but of mothers, that they sought to escape.

INDEPENDENCE.

But to-day mothers are only too glad to let their daughters lead an independent life. The financial crisis has killed the debutante. Chaperonage is a luxury which few can afford, and girls now "come out" of their own accord. The debutante arranges her own amusements, mixing with all sorts and conditions of society.

With this newly won freedom, what need is there to seek a job in a hat shop as long as there are men to pay for your meals? (Which, for some reason, there always are.)

The "blushing child" of seventeen neither blushes (unless it be cosmetically) nor hankers after a career (unless it be that of a rich man's wife). She has reverted to the serious business of attracting men.

Attracting? Possibly. / Satisfying? I very much doubt it.

The girl of 1932 is at great pains to appear a woman of the world, to mask all feeling, to create the impression that she knows all about life, that nothing can touch her, that she just "doesn't care." In a word, her object is to appear hard-boiled.

Some women have the right to be hard-boiled. They are those who have lived, who feel no longer perhaps because they have felt too much already.

Moreover in the hard-boiled woman, experience has bred poise and understanding. She has attained to a kind of wisdom. Her philosophy is complete, and she has earned the right to it.

But the "hard-boiled" girl of 1932 is not hard-boiled at all. She is like an unboiled egg with a hard porcelain shell.

"Grown-up" from the age of fourteen, she becomes more and more a travesty of the American girl. For beneath that glittering, finished, self-confident exterior, there is only vacancy of mind.

She is sophisticated, but quite unintelligent; full of assurance, but with nothing to be assured about; frivolous without true gaiety; smart, snobbish and pert, emitting a ceaseless patter which is unintelligible to the normal individual. In her there is only pose, not poise.

SYMPATHY.

What do I seek in a wife? Sympathy and understanding; the resilient qualities which only women can give one. But these are the very qualities which girls to-day exclude most rigorously from their make-up.

Most men marry for a home, for repose; but there is little of the domestic instinct about these girls, and nothing that is restful enters at all into their scheme of things.

Can we not get back to the old-fashioned girl of the 'twenties, who flourished in the home atmosphere, who was shy, maybe, but understanding; who was not ashamed of having intelligent interests and ideas of her own; who was spontaneous and awake to impressions?

She, at any rate, was herself, not a standard wax model in a dress-maker's window.

SMOKE AFTER WAR

Marked Increase In Use Of Cigarettes

(By Mail.)

New York.—The United States uses more cigarettes than any other country in the world, according to Count Corti's book, "A History of Smoking," which Harcourt, Brace & Co., published recently. There has been a great increased in the use of tobacco within recent years the world over, the trend being caused largely by the nervous tensions aroused during the war, the book says. In the United States, while before the war the per capita consumption of cigarettes was 142, in 1923 it had become. 840.

"In every age since its first introduction any great war has invariably been followed by an enormous increase in the tobacco habit," the book asserts. "The Thirty Years War was responsible for its rapid spread over the whole of Europe, which was followed by its universal adoption throughout the world. Similarly, the Crimean War was largely responsible for the popularity of the cigarette, and there is no need to dwell on the unparalleled increase of smoking which followed the great war of our own times. If there were any among all these millions of soldiers who were non-smokers when the war began, there were none by the time it was over.

"On the return of these hosts of smokers to their native lands the habit of smoking abnormally increased in all the combatant countries. The world's output of tobacco, which before the war was estimated at one and a half milliard kilograms, had arisen in 1928 to two and a half milliards."

The book contains many anecdotes of the smoking habits of the great. It tells of the famous Tobacco Club of Frederick William I of Prussia and of Nic's "called by smokers and goes on to point out that smoking "has brought kings and counsellors into grave conflict, has meant death and shame to its worshippers, caused wars and revolutions and has cemented the bonds of friendship among rulers."

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH

Holi Dance Sequel

The sacred fire lighted on the occasion of Holi took the toll of a young Hindu child in Mughbat Lane, Bombay, Dinanth Jairam, a boy of five, who was living in Mughat Lane with his parents was severely burnt on Tuesday last and removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he expired on Thursday.

It appears that the boy was dancing alongwith other friends near Holi fire, when he fell into the fire and received severe injuries due to burning. He was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was admitted as an indoor patient. After two days he died.

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SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN CITY LIGHTS"

3rd Week At Pathe Cinema.

The most popular picture yet shown in Bombay runs for the third week and is still going strong. The first week it was impossible to get a seat even days in advance, the second week people had to wait in a queue for half an hour. And now the third week commences and the bookings are still pouring in. No other picture has ever achieved such popularity in Bombay. "City Lights" Chaplin himself describes as a romantic comedy in pantomime. To the public, he is the same tragic little tramp with the typical Chaplin appeal and he is the same uproarious comic whose gags seem to be without equal in the world of the cinema. Always an individualist, Chaplin has made "City Lights" without the sound of a single human voice, though sound is used with striking effect. "City Lights" opens with a typical comedy scene in which Chaplin is found sleeping in the arms of a statue when it is unveiled. The speakers addressing the crowd are mimicked by squawking orchestration, perfectly synchronised with the lip movements of the talkers. Romance comes into Charlie's life when he meets a blind flower girl, who, hearing a limousine door close, thinks he has just left his car. Sensing the situation Chaplin allows the deception to exist by parting with his last dime for a flower. The masquerade goes on. The girl knows Chaplin only by touch. When she becomes ill he goes to work as a street cleaner, tries boxing in which the refereee becomes a loser, becomes a home companion to an eccentric millionaire through whose bounty he raises money so the girl can undergo an eye operation. Virginia Cherrill, a newcomer, who plays the blind girl, gives a remarkably well-poised and convincing performance.

Kent Douglas in the Universal Super Picture "Waterloo Bridge," shown at the Excelsior.

THE FILM H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES REALLY ENJOYED!

Buster Keaton At The Capitol This Week

"Sikewalks of New York"—which is reported to be the film that sent H.R.H. the Prince of Wales into throes of laughter when shown in London—marks the latest appearance of Buster Keaton. The new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture now showing at the Capitol as a special holiday attraction, is an hilarious comedy of errors and troubles, of comical spills, trials and tribulations, with the frozen-faced Buster as chief sufferer. Buster plays a millionaire's son, who, for love of a girl of the tenements undertakes to reform her tough "kid brother" and the youngsters of the neighbourhood. He builds them a gymnasium, stages shows for them, gets into all manner of comical trouble trying to act as athletic instructor, and then gets local gangsters on his trail. Fun gets fast and furious as his troubles increase. The hilarious boxing bout, the wrestling match in which he comes to grief, the street battle, the chase with the gangsters and the comical 'show' are all hilarious incidentals. Anita Page plays the tenement girl, beats Buster up a bit at the start and ends by marrying him. Cliff Edwards contributes unique comedy as the valet, Poggle, and Norman Phillips, Jr., as the tough younger brother, as a role that stands in as a real discovery among child actors. Other clever performers in the cast are Frank Rowan as the gangster, Frank La Rue, Oscar Apfel, Sid Saylor and Clark Marshall. The extra attraction is a new Flip the Frog Cartoon Comedy and a two-reel Charlie Chase special rib-tickler. The latest news from all corners of the Globe completes a real hamper of good refreshing, exhilarating entertainment and those in search of a good time that will make the holidays memorable should not miss going over to the Capitol, Bombay's leading Talkie House. To avoid disappointment, it is advisable to book one's seats in advance.

GRETA GARBO

At The Rialto In "Inspiration"

There is little need to "push" a Garbo film, the extraordinary allure and histrionic ability of this greatest of all screen stars being by themselves sufficient to attract the public. Greta Garbo has thrilled the world to piteous sympathy and when she acts the world admires. "Inspiration" the film in which she appears with Robert Montgomery and another old friend and favourite in Lewis Stone, as the plot and atmosphere which best suits Greta Garbo, and provides for her a role of the very type with which she first made her way into the hearts of millions in the silent pictures. Her reckless career as an artist's model in the romantic quarter of Montmarte, her fascinating beauty which made her the toast of Paris, her luxury and her sins inspire the beholder with a sort of yearning, but reluctant affection for this woman who has not found her soul. And then comes her love for Montmarte and her artistic coteries. The drama moves swiftly to its tragic conclusion when the past of the artist's model and the toast of Paris prove too strong for the callow love of a boy. It is a great picture, gorgeously produced, one of Greta Garbo's best. Don't miss it!

"Stamboul," featuring Rosita Morena, shown at the Empire.

"WATERLOO BRIDGE"

At The Excelsior

Each year Universal turns out at least one great picture. A few were "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Merry Go Round," "Show Boat." Into this select class place "Waterloo Bridge." The management of this Theatre is proud to show this picture. It believes that it will rank with the best ten of the year. Do not under any conditions miss seeing "Waterloo Bridge" which begins its run here fro to-day. "Waterloo Bridge" is tremendous in dramatic power! It is subtly alluring in its beauty and its infinite variety. It is heart-breaking in its emotional appeal! It has a great love story, one of the most unusual in modern drama. It depicts the ill-luck of a pretty chorus girl who descends, as the war progresses, to a cheap artist's model and eventually to a solicitor. A boyish soldier literally runs into her during the course of an air raid on London's well-known "Waterloo Bridge" and eventually falls madly in love with her. The ensuing situation in which the girl grows to love the body and intense scenes in which he takes her to visit his aristocratic parents are said to be the ultimate in drama. Fascinating Mae Clarke turns in great work as Myra, the girl of Waterloo Bridge and proves that with the right stories, Universal has star material in her. Kent Douglass as the boy is fine. Frederic Kerr and the entire supporting cast excellent. There is definite honesty in "Waterloo Bridge." It is so moving and believable that it will send you out talking and raving in appreciation. James Whale directed it and that alone should be an insurance of a perfect production if you saw his "Journey's End."

It is an answer for the "something different" that the public has been howling about.

Don't miss "Waterloo Bridge."

"STAMBOUL"

At The Empire

A romantic modern drama with a picturesque Oriental setting is "Stamboul," a Paramount British production which will be the attraction at the Empire Theatre from this Saturday. "Stamboul" has been lavishly produced, with beautiful exteriors of the minarets of Constantinople and caiques on the Bosphorus, and luxurious interiors—one specially gorgeous sequence shows a masked ball at the summer Palace—imbued with all the glamour and mystery of the Orient. The film has a real all-star cast with Warwick Ward and Rosita Moreno in featured roles, supported by such well-known players as Henry Hewitt, Margot Grahame, Abraham Sofaer, Garry Marsh, Alan Napier and Stella Arbenina. Dmitri Buchowetzki directed. "Stamboul" is the story of a lovely woman married to a faithless and brutal bully. In Constantinople, Maria meets a man of an altogether different type, Col. Andre de Sevigne, a French Military Attache, and they fall in love. Although they are perfectly circumspect in their conduct, their romans is discovered and Maria's husband, Baron von Strick, tries to catch her in a compromising situation so that he can divorce her, deprive her of the custody of her little son and marry his cousin, whom he has already installed in his house. Failing to trap Andre, the Baron actually induces his boon companion the drunken Prince Cernuwicz, to compromise his wife, and force her to sign a paper admitting that Cernuwicz, is her lover. But Andre, who has been unwilling witness of the shameful scene, kills Von Strick and destroys Maria's 'confession.' The incidental music heard in "Stamboul" is real Turkish music—as distinguished from "The Turkish Patrol" and other popular so-called Oriental airs—played by Turkish musicians on real Turkish instruments.

RANGO CONTINUES

At The Empress

"The Rango" after a very successful run of a week at the Excelsior will be screened once again at the Empress and those of our patrons who may have failed to see this jungle epic will have an opportunity of seeing it this week at the Empress.

Fascinating in its tensely interesting story, terrifying in its stark reality, gorgeous in its wild beauty and superlatively funny: "Rango" tells the story of a Sumatra native and his little boy. Of their neighbours, an old Orang-Utan and his mischievous youngster. Man and Ape ..... living side by side in the jungle. Facing the same perils. Sometimes bickering, as neighbours do but each little family sympatnetically interested in the other.

"Rango" is brittle with suspense. A deadly python, slithering silently through the night. A little black panther lurking in the shadows. A pair of marauding tigers stalking the jungle trails, striking fear into the hearts of the jungle fold. Such moments as these sharpen the drama of "Rango".

And for a climax—a scene no camera has ever caught .A battle to the death between two maddened beasts.

Yes indeed, "Rango" is a great picture!

AT THE EDWARD THEATRE

"I. N. R. I."

No more appropriate picture could have been chosen for the holy week than "I.N.R.I." which opens at the Edward on Good Friday. It is a German production and deals with the life of Jesus Christ.

Nations have become strange to each other. Hatred instead of mutual help—force instead of understanding—machine guns instead of bread. This is unbearable. And gentle voices, becoming louder louder rise from all countries of the universe. Reconciliation of the nations! International Peace! The film can go to the very core of the problem. It can demonstrate to everybody's needs, as it is the greatest reading book of the world. It speaks but

(Continued from page 6).

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TRADE AND FINANCE

EASIER CONDITIONS IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

Government Repays Rs. 50 Lacs But Imperial Bank Borrows Same Amount

WEEKLY MARKETS REVIEW

MONEY.

There were only two working days during this week and the volume of business in all markets was restricted.

In the Money Market Call Funds were placed between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. Treasury Bill maturities totalled Rs. 237.50 lacs, while renewals approximate Rs. 276.75 lacs. The trade demand shows a decrease of about Rs. 71.53 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One month 4 3/4 per cent.; two months 4 1/2 per cent.; three months 4 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th March, 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 38.31 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 9,26,24,000 as compared with Rs. 10.01 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash, to liabilities is 12.53, an increase of 1.13 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 22.77 lacs and by Rs. 19.37 lacs, while cash credits are up by Rs. 8.48 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 32.43 lacs to Rs. 7.00 crores, while Other Deposits are up by Rs. 43.70 lacs to Rs. 61.78 crores. Government have reduced their borrowings against Ways and Means by Rs. 50 lacs to Rs. 13 crores. The Bank-rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Slightly easier conditions prevailed in the Gilt-edged Market with a decline of some twelve annas in the price of 3 1/2 per cent. Paper from Rs. 61/12 to Rs. 61. Short-term bonds, however, remained steady but dull. 5 per cent. Loan due 1935 was quoted at Rs. 97, 1/32 at Rs. 100, 1939/44 at Rs. 89/14 and 1945/55 at Rs. 98/6, 6 per cent. 1932 bonds changed hands at Rs. 100/9 and 1933/36 Loan is quoted at Rs. 99/12, 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan steadied to Rs. 103/2 and Treasury Bonds due 1935 remained unchanged at Rs. 102. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan eased slightly to Rs. 68/12, while 1934/37 improved from Rs. 86/4 to Rs. 89/12. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 78 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96/12.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows a small decline of Rs. 23.19 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 180.48 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 95.41 lacs to Rs. 101.95 crores, while Silver Bullion has increased by Rs. 19.62 lacs to Rs. 8.64 crores. Gold Bullion has increased by Rs. 9.99 lacs to Rs. 5.11 crores. Securities in India are slightly down by Rs. 7.39 lacs to Rs. 60.76 crores. The Imperial Bank has further borrowed Rs. 50 lacs against Internal Bills, the total of such borrowings being Rs. 4 crores.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange for near delivery ruled steady with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1/8d. and buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. In the forward market there were more buyers than sellers, and the rates for monsoon months are 1/32 per cent. lower than those quoted last week. The strength in the market is still largely due to gold exports, while merchandise exports continue on a restricted scale. The following are the forward rates:—

March 1/6-3/32d.; April 1/6-1/16d.; 1st to 15th May 1/6-1/32d.; 16th to 31st May 1/6 and June 1/5-31/32d.

A communique of the 22nd instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week ending 19th March amounted to £1,207,000 and since 1st April today to £38,187,000. The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £61,234,804, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

The dollar sterling quotation after rising from Dol. 3.62 to Dol. 364-5/8 closed at Dol. 3.54. French francs depreciated from 91.90 to 92.75. The Belga closed at 26.90 and the Italian Lira at 70.35.

A communique of the 23rd instant states that on Wednesday tenders for £11,490,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th March 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Following an improvement in the London New York cross rate the price of ready gold in the local market declined from Rs 27/15 to Rs. 27/10, but recovered and closed at Rs. 27/12. Business was again restricted in the market, while it is reported that a fair amount was placed in upcountry centres. For April delivery the turnover was limited. The daily offtake is still small at some 3000 tolas, while stocks on hand are unchanged at about 3 1/2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns is quoted at Rs. 17/8 for ready delivery. In London the quotation for gold after declining from 114s. 5d to 112.10d improved and closed at 113s. 2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 27/15 and Rs. 27/10 both for ready and delivery 18th March settlement. The total exports of gold during last week per s.s. "Malwa" amounted to Rs. 97,97,415 and the amount so far booked per s.s. "Lititia" sailing to-day is Rs. 107,55 lacs. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 76,181 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of silver fell from Rs. 56/2 to Rs. 54/12 per 100 tolas on weaker advices both from Shanghai and London and the volume of transactions for near as well as forward deliveries is small. At the close, on firmer advice from London the rate for ready improved and closed steady at Rs. 55/12. The daily offtake is no better than 35 bars, while stocks are large at 12,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 9-3/4d to 1s. 9-1/8d but improved and closed at 1s. 9-3/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 18-3/16d and 17 3/4d for ready and 18-3/16d and 17-13/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56/2 and Rs. 54/12 both for ready and 29th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 30 bars and Rs. 15,900 in coin.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange remained closed throughout the period under report and will reopen for business on Tuesday the 29th March 1932.

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IGHT OVER DAM

Wafd Party Opposes Gebel Awlia Project

CAIRO, (BY MAIL.)

In Egypt the leaders of the different political parties and the press are now engaged in a controversy over the proposed construction of a dam at Gebel Awlia on the White Nile in the Sudan. The Egyptian Cabinet decided to construct the dam and appopriated about dol. 125,000 for preliminary work. According to Premier Sidkey, the dam will cost about dol. 25,000,000, including compensation to the owners of land, which will be flooded by the reservoir.

The Wafd party is strongly opposed to the Gebel Awlia project, maintaining that present economic conditions in Egypt do not warrant the expenditure of such a vast sum to obtain water which is not needed at present, especially since the heightening of the Assuan Dam is not yet completed, the water from which will be sufficient for most of Egypt's requirements for the next eighteen years.

DAMS TO BE FORTIFIED.

Other projected works include the fortifying of the already existing dams, the deepening of drains and the widening of canals, all of which will involve a cost of dol. 50,000,000 and require ten years to complete.

Premier Sidky argues that the Gebel Awlia project would be a means of increasing the country's wealth, since it would make cultivable 500,000 acres more of land in Lower Egypt and 250,000 in Upper Egypt. It would mean an increase of land value of more than dol. 80,000,000 at a cost of only dol. 25,000,000, which can be provided from current revenues without the necessity of raising a loan, he says.

Premier Sidky further contends that the Opposition overlooks the ract that two-thirds of the extra water provided by the heightening of the Assuan Dam will be used, not for the cultivation of new land, but for providing more water for land already cultivated, although often suffering from an inadequate water supply. According to the Premier, eminent engineers say the construction of the Gebel Awlia Dam is necessary to guarantee that the heightened Assuan Dam will be able to be filled.

Three volunteers were arrested this afternoon in connection with picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bajaj Katta.—A.P.

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I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

(Continued from page 5.)

one language—that of the heart; It utters but one demand: Be human! It propogates but one idea! Love instead of force.

This is the meaning of the film "I.N.R.I." which speaks to the nations in the simple language which appeals to all hearts. The decision Jesus has to come to is placed before everybody, rich and poor, great and humble; it is love instead of force even at the price of a great sacrifice.

It is a film which, by the power of its story, will open all hearts to the word for which the time calls—HUMANITY.

WELLINGTON REVERTS TO ENGLISH TALKIES

Janet Gaynor And Charles Farrell In "Merely Mary Ann"

From to-day (Saturday 26th), the Wellington Cinema at Dhobi Talao, which had been showing Indian pictures for some months past, is reverting to English Talkies. The management have pleasure in announcing that they have secured a number of excellent productions of the Fox Film Corporation of New York, makers of such famous hits as "Just Imagine," "High Society Blues" etc. The selection for this week is the Fox super-picture "Merely Mary Ann" starring the popular team of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrel, the stars of "7th Heaven," "Street Angel", "Sunny Side Up" and other successes. In this delightful screen version of Israel Zangwill's well-known play, Miss Gaynor is more wistful and charming than ever as the repressed little English servant girl who develops an attachment for a brilliant but temperamental composer, (played by Charles Farrell). Their delightful romance, with its vivid moments of sheer pathos, and the subsequent ecstasy of happiness as the little drudge blossoms out into an heiress and succeeds in re-capturing the heart of her lover, is one of the most appealing stories ever brought to the talking screen. The drama is powerfully enacted against the background of the dingy London establishment, and then of the Devonshire cottage. Director King has handled it to perfection, touching just the right note throughout. In their new vehicle, the stars have acquired a polish, a finesse, that makes their work even more enjoyable than their earlier triumphs contributing some of the finest and most dramatic performance of their careers. "Kiss me Goodnight, not good-bye" is the theme song with a rare musical charm. Beryl Mercer, the noted character actress gives a fine portrayal of her part as the shrewish, suspicious tyrant of a landlady. Others in the cast are J. M. Kerrigan, G. P. Huntley, Jr., and Lorna Belfor.

"GULBAKAVALI" AT THE GLOBE

Saroj Movietone's Full-Talkie

Saroj Movietone's second talking and singing picture "Gulbakavali" in Hindi featuring Mr. Ashrafkhan the famous stage songster and Miss Zebu Nissa with Miss Najju Begum, will be shown from to-day (26th) at the Globe Talkies. The scenes were shot in Bengal.

This picture was produced by Mr. Nanubhai B. Desai, under the direction of Mr. A. P. Kapoor.

KRISHNATONE'S BHAKTA-PRAHLAD

Hindi-Talkie At The Krishna

Krishnatone's latest talking and singing picture "Bhakta-Prahlad" in Hindi produced by Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod, will be released from to-day (26th) at the Krishna Cinema. The leading parts are taken by Hydershah, Miss Nilam of "Harischandra", fame and Kumar Madhu. This is a mythological production of Krishnaton's depicting the life of an infant, devotee of Shri Narayan.

QUEEN TO INVITE WOMEN M. P.s

Hearing At First Hand Of Their Work

The Queen proposes, shortly after the Easter Parliamentary recess, to invite the 15 woman M.P.'s to Buckingham Palace, to hear at first hand of their work in the House of Commons.

Thirteen of the number are Conservatives.

Of the remaining two, Miss Rathbone sits for the combined English Universities as an Independent, while Miss Megan Lloyd George is an Independent Liberal.

NEW FINDS IN EGYPT REVEAL LIFE OF PAST

Rich Chess Board And Men Are Uncovered At Temple Of Abou Of Abou Simbel

A wooden chessboard mounted with silver laid in ivory and a leather bag containing ebony and ivory chess men discoveded in ancient tombs by the Nubian archaeological mission south of the great temple of Abou Simbel, on the hills of Doha on the east bank of the Nile, are the most recent finds giving an insight into ancient Egyptian life and the cult of life after death.

The hills of Doha are really mounds of earth built in the late Roman period by the Ethiopian race above subterranean tombs. Although the funerary chambers were pillaged in ancient times, the original door of each chamber was left intact, for the robbers had followed out an underground passage from the west side.

In the hope that behind the door and in the entrances they would find some inscribed stelae and important offerings it was decided to clear the mounds.

SKELETONS OF ANIMALS FOUND.

Starting work on one of the tombs after removing many tons of debris, steps descending toward a door were revealed. They were covered with skeltons of horses, camels and dogs which had belonged to the owners of the tomb and had been killed as sacrifices by the blow of an axe to accompany their master on his journey to the other world. The harness of the animals was sumptuous. That of the horses was mounted in heavy silver that was finely decorated with Greek and Egyptian motifs. Beside these, the explorers found bits of bridles that were ornamented with lions' heads and other figures. Heaps of dangling silver ornaments suspended on heavy silver chains which has evidently been attached around the necks and bodies of the horses also were uncovered.

The stairway led to a rectangular opening on the west side of which was found the door of the tomb. It had been built up of brick. The north and south sides of the the small chambers had been hollowed out of the ground and in them some of the most sensational of the discoveries were made.

In one were lying the bodies of four horses wearing a harness of silver inlaid with semi-precious stones. Beside them, in a heap, were the bones of four young men who had been strangled at the time of the death of their master —around their necks was still knotted the rope.

In another chamber lay a colt and forty-six dogs. Near them was the skeleton of a strangled slave having at his side a steel sword and a wooden drum.

VAULTED CHAMBER SAVED.

It was decided, before removing the sealed doors, to clear the large part of the tomb so that the vaulted chamber beneath would not be ruined. There, too, remarkable discoveries were made.

Under the rubish was found a large oxskin shield in a perfect state of preservation. Further along was a finely chiseled spear on which were engraved the figures of the dog. Harpocrate, and also the chessboard previously mentioned. Although the funeral chambers were plundered in ancient times they still contained many objects of interest, including large wine jugs, grain coffers and clusters of dried dates, left for the dead for their use in the other world. Several pictures imported from Lower Egypt and Mediterranean ports, were marked with the name of a wine merchant written in Greek.

Various bronze objects were found in an excellent state of preservation, among others a lamp representing a human face, with eyes made of garnets encased in silver.

On the opposite bank of the Nile there is a similar burial place comprising more than sixty mounds, many of which are even larger than those already excavated.

Police Party Sent To Engage Rebels

RANGOON, Mar. 24

About eleven rebels armed with eight guns were noticed in forest in Pegu District at midday on March 21. A party of military police was despatched to engage the rebels, but details have not yet been received yet.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

The Second Onhnebin Rebellion case before Special Judge at Tharrawaddy Po Thwe, only accused sent up for trial, was sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

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AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

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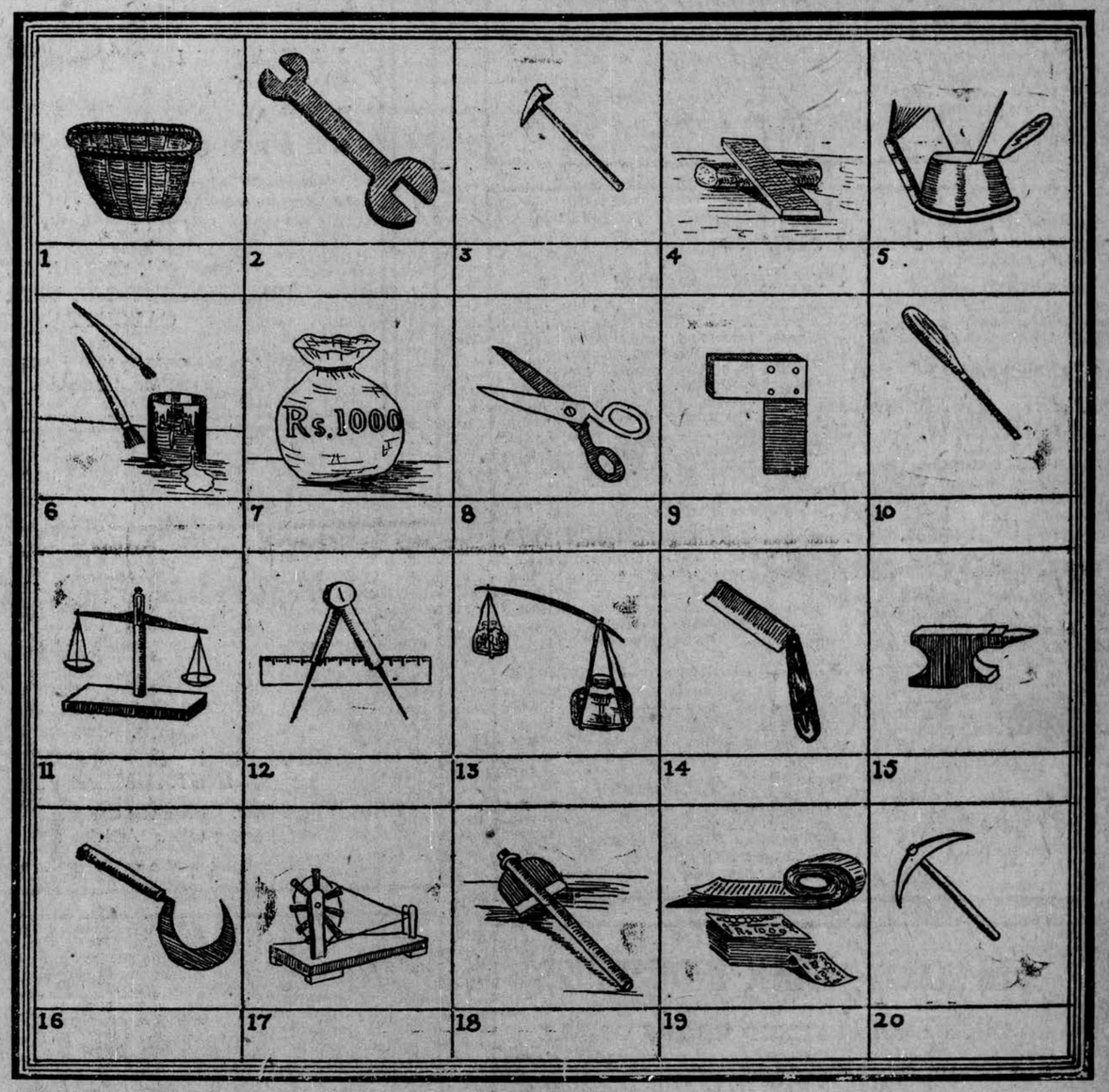
Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



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2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER."
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706.
BOMBAY

5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or nutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post **2nd APRIL 1932.**
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Easter Eve: Banks closed.
S. S. "Mooltan" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY

Easter Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 11 a.m. Classical and Light Music by Habib Khan; 9-10 p.m. Talk on "Next Week's Amusements" by "The Picture-goer"; 9-30 p.m. What's on Next Week by Theatrewalla (in Marathi and Gujerati); 9-45 p.m. Shamshadbai (of Delhi), a well-known musician (another request night).

SWADESHI BAZAAR

A Swadeshi Bazar will be held to-day (Saturday) and tomorrow (Sunday) between 4 and 8 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Entrance is free.

CO-OPERATORS' SOCIAL.—The Dadar Co-operative Institute will hold a Social of all Co-operators, to-day, (Saturday)' between 8 and 11 p.m. on the terrace of the Kavarana Building, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay.

EASTER SWADESHI BAZAAR.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League (Suburban Branch) One Day Swadeshi Bazaar will be held at Vile Parle and Andheri as under:

Vile Parle Rashtreiya Shala on Sunday (27th inst.).

Andheri: Vegetable Market on Monday (28th inst.).

The bazaars will be open on both the days between the hours of 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, Lieut: General Sir George Jeffreys, the Viscountess Cantelupe, Mr. Paterson, Captain L. H. Methuen, Captain T. R. Shepherd Cross and Captain G.H.P. Whitfield arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

Lady Chetwode, Mr. and Mrs H. G. Haig and Captain W. E Maxwell lunched at Government House, Bombay on Friday.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

KAMATHIPURA

To-day's programme:—Cinema. Two shows: 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Woolen Mill Strikers Resume Work

The workers of the Indian Woollen Mills situated at Mahalaxmi had struck work on Saturday the 12th inst. Resumed work on Friday morning as most of their demands were granted.

The strike was conducted by the Bombay Girni Kamgtr (Red Flag) Union. The agreement was reached yesterday. On Friday morning a meeting of the strikers was held as usual in the Maidan near the Mills when the conditions of the settlement were read to them, which were approved of by the strikers and then they entered the mill premises with cries of "Lal Bavta Ki Jay".

CONVICTED OF TRESPASS AND HURT CHARGES

Accused Heavily Sentenced

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Rangnekar, agreeing with the jury's majority verdict of "guilty", convicted on Thursday one Mahomed Ahmed Master, a Mahomedan, aged 20, on charges of house trespass, criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a married woman, and hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to 18 months, Rs. 300 fine or in default six months, and six months' rigorous imprisonment on the three charges respectively, the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused entered during night time into the room of the complainant a married woman, in the absence of her husband and brother, who had gone out for a glass of soda, and inflicted with a knife several injuries on her neck and forearms, with the intention of outraging her modesty. The girl, frightened though she was, took courage into her hands and opened the door. Several persons, including her husband and brother, who had returned by that time, had gathered in front of the entrance. When the doors were flung open by the complainant they rescued the girl who had become, unconscious, and took her into a neighbour's room, and then removed to a hospital, where she regained consciousness.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defence story was that the accused was invited by the girl herself when her husband and brother had gone to a singing party. To their surprise, her husband and brother returned shortly and inflicted some injuries on the person of the accused. After he became unconscious, they might have chastised her for suspicious conduct.

TRIAL OF FIVE WOMEN

"Dandi Day" Echo

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, March 25.

Five women who were arrested along with three others on the "Dandi Day" at Ghatkopar, for taking out a Prabhat Feri, were placed before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, on the same day, but their case was adjourned to March 24, by the Magistrate at their request.

When their case was called for hearing yesterday, the five women gave an undertaking not to take part in the Congress activities. The Magistrate, therefore, directed that the case would be allowed to be withdrawn if the undertaking were approved by the District Magistrate.

ARREST OF SUSPECTS

Copies Of Bulletin Recovered

Two men suspected to be Congress workers were arrested by the police on Friday morning while they were passing through Sheikh Memon Street. They were searched by the police and copies of "Congress Bulletin" were found on their person.

CONVEYING THE MESSAGE OF SWADESHI

Hundreds Of Persons Attend The Opening Of Exhibition At Kamatipura

TWO CENTURIES OLD EXHIBIT OF HAND-SPUN CLOTH

With a view to convey the message of Swadeshi to the workingclass population of the city a well orgtnised Swadeshi Exhibition was opened in the compound of the Kamatipura Girl's School on Friday evening. The exhibition drew large crowds of visitors and within five hours their number was over 2000.

It is perhaps the first Exhibition of its kind in the "E" Ward which is mostly populated by Hindus as well as Muslim workers, and whose number is over two lakhs. About 200 guests were present at the opening ceremony including several City Fathers. Fromin ent among them were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, D. G. Dalvi, Mohanlal Desai, V. N. Chandavarkar, R. K. Vaidya, M. N. Talpade, Dr. Vora, Dr. Meisheri and Mr. Mohamed Umer Rajab.

TWO CENTURIES OLD EXHIBITS

A large number of Swadeshi articles and especially varieties of Indian-made cloth, both Khaddar and Mill are exhibited and are on sale. There are some rare varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth in one of the sections some of the exhibits are reported to be two centuries old.

To add to the attraction the organisers have arranged for free entertainments. To-day (Saturday) there will be two Cinema shows, one from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and another from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The Exhibition will last till April 3.

The Organising Committee consists of Mr. S. K. Pupala (President) and Dr. V. R. Bhusrath, Messrs. V. S. Kalewar, R. D. Hamand and Mr. Shantaram C. Lamge.

SCRAP THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

(Continued from page 1).

troducing a Bill to establish a medical council for India and to provide for the maintenace of a British Indian medical register. One should have expected that in view of the impending changes in the Indian Government, this measure should have been postponed to a suitable time, but the Government of India is in haste on the plea that immediate creation of an All-India Medical council has become imperative in order to afford relief to the Indian medical graduates whose claims to recognition have been rejected by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. To placate the General Medical Council appears to be the only underlying motive of the Bill and Indian sentiments and interests will freely be ignored in order to achieve this object. In a country like India, where there are at least 12 universities and many more schools outside them, founded on widely different environments, for imparsing medical education it will be expected that a legislative measure of this nature should have offered a guidance to these institutions by suggesting co-ordination, co-operation and where possible, combination and common effort for the improvement of the educational standard. Unfortunately there is nothing in the Bill to suggest such a purpose.

DRAWBACKS OF BILL

Again, wherever a similar legislation exists, it is noticed that corresponding to the heavy responsibility imposed upon registered practitioners wider rights and higher privileges, e. g. reservation of appointments for the superior services of all medical departments, the right of granting certificates, the exclusive right of practising in their own country, etc. are secured to them, but the Bill is ominously silent on the question of such fundamental rights and privileges and even after the enactment there will be nothing to prevent even a non-India, Non-Britisher to practise or hold higher appointments here without directly conforming to the discipline imposed by the Indian Medical Council. The only privilege which has been considered to be very attractive to the Indian practitioners and which has been highly extolled in the course of a press communication recently by Sir Fazli Hussain is that this measure, if successful in achieving its end (of placating the general Medical Council of Great Britain) will enable them to practise in Great Britain where at the present moment there are about 300 Indian practitioners. This temptation, however, does not appeal to the vast majority of our graduates. On the other hand the Bill seeks to place the destinies of 15,000 graduates and almost as many licentiates in the hands of a practically official council.

For, the nominees of the central and provincial governments, including the president (numbering 12) most of the representatives of the university medical faculties (numbering five or six) and also many of the representatives of the Independent practitioners (who must be teachers of five years' standing..... most of affiliated colleges are official) will be thus, government officers out of a total of 28 members.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

Then again according to the Bill, the qualifications recognised by the General Medical Council will have to be recognised by the Indian Medical Council without any guarantee of any automatic reciprocity in Great Britain. In favour of the Indian graduates I do not wish to anticipate subsequent speakers by discussing in detail the various omissions and objectionable features of the Bill, but there are certain omissions which particularly call for my protest. One of these is that Andhra, Patna and Rangoon universities have not been recognised in the first schedule. From personal knowledge I am in a position to state that the Patna Medical College is a thoroughly well-equipped and well-staffed institution and I do not know how its claims to recognition will be ignored by the Government. I believe the other two universities also are equally well-equipped and well-staffed.

The claims of the licentiates for recognition in the Central register have been most unjustly ignored. They possess adequate qualifications and are actually registered in the provincial medical registers. Many of them hold important offices in medical schools and hospitals involving a very heavy responsibility. Hundreds of them are responsible and highly efficient practitioners throughout the country whose services to the community and the profession cannot be overestimated.

There are one or two other points to which I should draw your attention before concluding my remarks on the Bill. The very elastic power, to be conferred upon the Governor-General, to make the first regulations and also possibly to appoint officers of the medical council even before its formation, is really unique and deserve strong condemnation. Last of all, we can never agree to the proposals of having a nominated president in the Medical Council. Such provisions will inflict severe injustice on the profession and it can never reconcile itself to such flouting of its sentiments and feelings.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Medical education in the higher grades is in the hands of the universities and outside the universities there are a number of medical schools whose number is progressively growing every year. They have been started with the object of imparting medical education for the next lower grades. Many schools train the licentiates, who actually form a most substantial part of the profession in many provinces. Recently strong opinion has been formed for raising the status of these schools. The first step, that is going to be taken, is the adoption of a five-year course of study. We have every sympathy with this object.

This leads us to a cognate question which is extremely important and which is becoming keen every day. I refer to the question of the supply of medical needs of the vast population of India. On a most modest calculation for a population of 320,000,000 India requires at least 11,000,000 practitioners to minister her medical needs. How are we going to provide this large number of trained men is the pertinent question, which requires urgent attention. At the present time we have on our registered list about 20,000 graduates and licentiates.

At the present rate of numerical progress it may take more than half a century to reach the adequate requisite number of practitioners, probably much longer as there is a likelihood of the restriction of the output of the licentiate classes on account of the adoption of a higher and longer course of study. But we have to face the demand for about 70,000 practitioners over and above the 30,000 qualified and registered men.

ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Next in importance to the question of medical education is that of the organisation of public health. This question has special significance in India in view of the extreme frequency of preventable diseases, due to climatic and educational and deplorable economic conditions. Such is the intense suffering and appalling death-rate among the population from this cause that we feel urgent necessity of the constitution of a Ministry of Public Health in the centre as well as in every province. A vigorous public health policy must be incessently pursued in order to bring about some desirable results which again depend upon the improvement of the agriculture, trade and education. All the efforts necessary in this direction can only be possible if a minister of health in every province is entrusted with the onerous duty of organising against the various epidemic, endemic and other infective diseases that are practically almost ravaging among the population.

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Medical research on a regular organised basis may be said to have started with the establishment of the Haffkine Institute in Bombay in 1896. Since then, a number of State laboratories of research institutes have been started in India, India, but the whole thing was all along controlled and directed by members of the Indian Medical Service. While we are grateful to some of the brilliant workers of the Indian Medical Service for the initiation of modern scientific research in India, we feel that unlike the progress in other spheres very little attempt has been made to train Indians in conducting and controlling Medical Research in India and we believe that this has been due to an attempt on the part of the members of a certain service to keep the organisation a close preserve. The higher Medical Research requires a considerable amount of initiative, perserverance, and genius in the workers and men who are suited for such work are picked out from amongst the inhabitants of the country or if necessary from outsiders. It seems thus a wrong and uneconomic policy to reserve this or other posts for the members of a certain service.

We must not loose sight of the fact that there is a huge unutilised talent among the members of non-official medical profession who form about 80 per cent. of the total strength of Medical profession in India. It seems to us that a reform in the research organisation in two directions, by reducing the salaries of research workers to the world level and by introducing the system of taking in voluntary research workers, some of whom would be ultimately absorbed into the paid cadre would reduce the cost of research organisation without decreasing its efficiency at the same time, just as it prevails in the Post Graduate non-medical department of the University. The latter system, it may be pointed out, prevails in most of the European countries and in America. Deserving Post-Graduate workers may be given an adequate number of research scholarships from the fund of the Indian Research Fund Association.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

We now pass to the perplexing question of the medical services. This subject has engaged the attention of the public, profession and servicemen for over the last 40 years. In spite of the prevailing established arrangement we are of definitely of the opinion that there is no justification for the maintenance of the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service. This branch as you know enjoys practically all the higher posts with their emoluments in the land. After a persistent struggle between the monopolists and the public including the independent profession the Government accepted the recommendations of the Lee Commission which strengthens the position and prospects of the Indian Medical Service more than ever, and the Indian public have felt it very strongly that they are unable to reconcile themselves to the idea of having a Military Service dominating over the Civil Department on the plea of their being a Military Reserve. The interests of the independent profession have been sacrificed completely to the grab of the Military department. There is no absence of the authoritative opinion in favour of the separation of the Military and Civil branches of the Indian Medical service but the attitude of the Government of India always appeared to be a negative one. However, after a long and tedious years of indecision the Government came to the conclusion in 1928 that henceforth out of a total of 268 posts only 178 posts would be reserved for the Indian Medical Service that relinquishing 90 posts in the provincial medical services. But it was also provided that the transition from existing arrangement to the proposed arrangement will be gradual surplus posts being allowed to remain occupied by their present holders till retirement. The new scheme cannot therefore come into operation before another 20 years.

RECRUITMENT.

As regards recruitment you all know that pre-war practice of competative examination as a means has been given up. We do not appreciate the method at present prevailing and it should be replaced as soon as possible by a competative examination system. I have already said that it is beyond our means to pay for the luxury of maintaining so many highly paid appointments in the higher services. I do heartily endorse the opinion of my friend and predecessor Dr. Jivaraj Mehta that "time has now arrived to cease altogether recruiting officers in the civil medical services excepting for services like the Public Health service and school medical service, etc., which should be manner by adequately paid medical officers with no right of private practice. Their honorary system of work in the civil hospitals and dispensaries should be discouraged more and more." I would add to this that honorary system of work should be extended to the department of medical education also.—A.P.

R. D. Tata Memorial Prize

The subject selected for the R. D. Tata Memorial Essay Prize this year is "A Historial survey of the trade relations between India and China." The prize, which is of the value of Rs. 175 is annually awarded from the endowment created in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economic, Bombay, by the R. D. Tata Memorial Committee, and is awarded to a graduate of the College of not more than five years' standing.

The last date for sending in essays to the Principal, which was originally 1st March has now been extended to 1st July, 1932.

MR. DHIRAJLAL G. BANKER DEAD

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dhirajlal Gheiabhai Banker, brother of Mr. Shankarlal Banker on Friday evening following an operation in Seth Harkishondas Hospital. His funeral took place the very night. The Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) 4 p.m. at his residence at Chowpatty.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY

THE PICTURE THAT MADE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES LAUGH!
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HE WAS A MILLIONAIRE
but he found the only girl down among the 4,000,000!
A story that O. Henry would have loved—a comedy-drama of Bagdad-on-the-Subway, with more fun, fuss and feathers than a dozen comedies!

with
ANITA PAGE
CLIFF EDWARDS
Also FLIP THE FROG Cartoon
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

PATHE CINEMA. THIRD WEEK
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW 10 A.M.
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED by CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

During Second Week too many were unable to obtain seats
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.
Phone 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1932.

WILL MICAUBER WAKE UP?

The Budget Session of the Bombay Council has come and gone and it is interesting to take stock of what has been achieved during the month or so that the members have put in at the task. It does not amount to much on the positive side but there is a very heavy debt balance on the negative side. The break up of discipline among the parties and the influence that has been exercised in lobby work were responsible for the development of a devastating apathy among the guardians of public finances. The Finance Member himself confessed that the budget would continue to be a deficit one for several years to come, as long as the present allocation of revenues continued, but he had nothing but a policy of "let things drift" as the remedy for this grave state of affairs. The members of the Council moved resolutions and asked questions about retrenchment and control of expenditure but, either they were satisfied with the somewhat vague assurances from the Treasury Bench or failed in most instances to make any effective protest.

A GRAVE FAILURE.

By far the most unsatisfactory incident was the failure of the Council to ensure that a Reconstruction Committee was appointed. It is now understood that Sir Frederick Gauntlett will not be allowed to be the Chairman of the Committee and that the Government of Bombay are in communication with the Central Government to suggest a suitable substitute. It is surprising that with hundreds of talented "steel frame" experts and others, who have been acclaimed as exponents of good management and efficiency, there should be any difficulty in finding one suitable person when a real crisis faces the country like the present one. The Bombay Government should act on its own initiative if the Central Government does not give prompt help. For the trouble is not one which will pass away after some time. It is chronic. It has arisen through the spend-thrift policy pursued so recklessly in previous years and the results of which are proving to be a heavy drag on the financial condition of the province.

A SORRY PLIGHT.

The Finance Member has been content to add the year's deficit along with those of previous years to the permanent unproductive debt of the province. The first proposal was that Rs. 30 lakhs would be found from new taxation and the balance of Rs. 43 lakhs was to be found through borrowings from the Provincial Loan Fund. After the Council had got through the Finance Bill, the new taxation became Rs. 33 lakhs and the loans had to be increased to Rs. 60 lakhs. The unproductive debt of the Province amounts to Rs. 8 crores of which nearly Rs. 7 crores have been added during the last seven years. This is, of course, if we accept the official classification of the debts. But if we take into account that both the Improvement Trust and the Development Department are unable to show any earnings on a good part of their assets acquired through the expansion programme, the total unproductive debt may more accurately be placed at Rs 15 crores. The interest on this is a permanent liability on the budget and the chances of repaying the obligations seem to be quite remote. Such is the sorry plight of the Presidency's finances. But the Finance Member and his colleagues do not seem to be unduly alarmed or distressed. We must all be optimists in these days.

DON'T WASTE MORE TIME!

On the question of retrenchment, there was almost unanimous feeling in the Council that there was still considerable room for it. This will be readily accepted when it is pointed out that the Retrenchment Committee was guided more or less completely by the suggestions of the officials and did not have time to go on their own initiative into many of the departmental accounts. There is not much doubt in the circumstances that an impartial outside body would find other avenues of economy and even the Government could go further in this direction. The spirit prevailing last year was one of getting through the year somehow or other so as to pass into the prosperity of succeeding ones. It is only now that it has dawned on the authorities and the Members of the Council that the trouble with our provincial finance is permanent. The perfunctory character of last year's enquiry must therefore give place to another of a more practical and drastic character and we trust that the Government will not waste any more time in getting the personnel of the Reconstruction Committee settled so that the necessary reforms may be started working at the earliest possible opportunity.

Not So Optimistic Now

There is a definite, if slight change of tone perceptible in Sir Samuel Hoare's defence of Government policy in the debate on the adjournment on Thursday. Compared with his previous utterances the note of optimism is pitched in a lower and at times even in a subdued key. For one thing, it is not easy to be so bombastically sure of his ground when, after nearly three months' operation of Ordinances, which he now admits are "very drastic and severe, governing almost every activity of Indian life" he has to tell Parliament that, while he and the Government of India realise that India cannot be governed indefinitely by Ordinances, the emergency has not yet passed and the Ordinances will be continued till it does.

His assertion that the state of India to-day is in many respects substantially better than at the end of last year he claims to be supported by "every possible test." But the tests applied were concerned only with the financial and economic situation and the omission of the political test is significant. So also was his abstention from the quotation of facts and figures regarding arrests and the situation in the provinces which have been a feature of his previous speeches. If the emergency is still so grave that these very drastic Ordinances covering every activity of Indian life cannot be modified either in themselves or in their application, the obvious inference is that the policy of repression is a failure.

The Secretary of State's laboured apologia for the inconclusive state in which the whole business of constitutional reform lies will not carry conviction to many people in this country; nor will the plea that the delay in taking decisions is due to reluctance to dictate the terms of the Indian constitution and abandon the attempt to build up the constitution on mutual agreements. It is an absurdity to talk of mutual agreements when the Government is engaged in a campaign to crush what the Viceroy has admitted to be the most active political organisation in the country and holds all its leaders under lock and key. As long as this situation lasts mutual agreements of a kind that could provide any settlement agreeable to the country as a whole are impracticable.

But why pay lip-service to mutual agreements? Sir Samuel Hoare has already dictated the decisions on the most vital points, the Premier will dictate the decision on the communal issue and the Cabinet will ultimately decide all the minor issues. With the country still in the grip of drastic rule by Ordinances, the Mussalman community handing out ultimatums and threats of "direct action", the Moderates either holding aloof or offering luke-warm support, the picture is one which even a super-optimist like Sir Samuel Hoare cannot paint in the glowing colours that he used to apply so lavishly and with so much relish. It remains to be seen how long it will be before he realises that his dual policy of "firm rule" and constitutional policy can never solve the problem that Britain has to solve if she wants to keep India as a willing and contented member of the British Commonwealth.

JUSTIFYING THE PACT

Mr. M. C. Raja's letter to the Premier regarding the representation of the so-called Depressed Classes in the future Legislatures of India is an important and interesting document. The letter followed the cable to the Premier from Mr. Raja and Dr. Moonje announcing the Pact between the two leaders as representatives of the two important communal institutions, the Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Depressed Classes Association. The Pact, as everybody now knows, provides for the representation of the Depressed Classes on the population basis in joint electorates, thus repudiating the London Minorities Pact, which seeks to segregate the classes in separate electorates and gives them fewer seats than their population would warrant.

Mr. Raja's letter reminds the public that the Mahasabha took the initiative in the matter of the Pact, that the Sabha "for the first time in the social and constitutional history of India officially invited the All-India Depressed Classes Association to join them to work on a common platform and to do away with the curse of untouchability." Trust begets trust and we find Mr. Raja responding to the offer in the following terms: "This I cannot but consider as an earnest attempt on the part of the caste Hindus to remove the ban of untouchability from among the Hindus. At this juncture to refuse the hand of fraternity extended to the Depressed Classes by our co-religionists, the caste Hindus, will not be conducive to a healthy growth of my community whose evolution to a footing of equality is the be-all and end-all of our ambitions and activities."

The most satisfactory part of Mr. Raja's letter is that in which he says: "Even this proposal of reservation of seats (with joint electorates) is merely of the nature of a temporary expedient. I hope and believe that in view of the present awakening in my community they will soon realise their inherent strength and will be able to stand on their legs rubbing shoulders in healthy competition with other sections of the Hindu society of which we are an integral part." It is very gratifying to note that the Raja-Moonje Pact is being endorsed by numerous organisations of the Depressed Classes all over the country, and we have no doubt it will be formally endorsed at the forthcoming All-India Conference of the Depressed Classes.

"THE UNSAID COMMENT"

"The Hindu" remarks that the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the "Indian Daily Mail" Security Case requires to be most carefully perused by those who have repeatedly claimed that the Press Ordinance as well as the other repressive Ordinances brought into force in January do not impose any restraints on the peaceful and honest citizen or on his rights of citizenship and that they are only intended to deal with law-breakers.

After discussing the points of the judgment it concludes:

"Speaking in the House of Commons on the 1st March last, Sir Samuel Hoare said that 'the action taken against the Indian Press had been taken for one purpose alone, namely, to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle expression of public opinion.' We invite him not merely to study the judgment of their Lordships of the Bombay High Court in the present case, but also to reflect upon their unsaid comment on the conduct of the Government in taking this action under the Press Ordinance, implicit in their decision to make no order as to costs payable to the Crown by the applicant who has lost his case."

Is is an interesting speculation, if profitless, when perusing this judgment to consider the possibilities that would have arisen if the law of sedition, as it is stated in the Penal Code, could have been applied to the two articles which brought the "Indian Daily Mail", under the hammer of the Press Act as amended by Ordinance II of 1932.

TRUTH ABOUT PORTUGUESE CONQUEST

Analysis Of Past And Future Of Its Victims

While I have no desire to spoil the newspaperesque effect of so romantic a conception of Portuguese "patriotism" as is represented in the article, "In Unhappy Portugal" published in these columns on the 26th instant, the statement that:

> The same self-sacrificing and patriotic spirit led Albuquerque, Vasco de Gama and many others to put their shoulders to herculean adventures of conquests and discoveries in the Far East which in those foggy times held out nothing but mysteries to the western mind

cannot but challenge confirmation of historical truth.

ADVENT OF BARBARISM.

The truth about the Portuguese 'conquest' and its subsequent 'regime' of colonial rule is, and has always remained, above controversy and it need only be summed up as an invasion of comparative barbarism and crude imperialism that still lingers in the psychology and environment of the unfortunate victims of the Portuguese fanatical zeal and primitive instinct of plunder. Very conclusive and unquestionable evidence in support of this simple statement is to be found in the Court-chroniclers of the behaloed pioneers of the conquest who can certainly not be accused of bias in favour of their patrons and the graphic accounts they have left behind conjure up a picture of the barbarous hordes pouring into a province, at any rate in Zamorin's time, that received barbaric horrors in exchange for what at times strikes one as almost an idyllic-Mahabharatic chivalry during the wars of invasion.

HISTORY SPEAKS.

Besides the testimony of this history, passages can be quoted from the correspondence of S. Francis Xavier whose exposition recently held in Goa has stirred on to the surface the controversy regarding the character of the Christian Saint's mission in the East. In a brilliant and interesting article published in a Goa journal, for instance, by Prof. Armando Meneses, the English and Latin Professor of St. Xavier's College, the old ground is once more covered with the aid of "Monumenta Xaveriana Epists":—

When Francis Xavier reached India, (writes Prof. Meneses) the state of things he found there was most deplorable. Right and wrong had always been confounded by the pioneers of Christianity in the East and in the West Indies. Their apostolate had too often taken the form of the most barbarous persecution and injustice. Slave trade had once been so closely associated with religion that a fifth part of the profits on this nefarious traffic had been claimed by the Portuguese Order of Christ. But what Franchis Xavier saw in India was even more worse than this. The neglect of the new Christians was only matched by the corruption of the old. The City of Goa, the capital of the Portuguese Empire in the East, was a stew of corruption and sensuality. All the Portuguese cared for was their profit and their pleasure..... Public offices under the Crown were marted to wealthy Mussulmans. Justice in law courts was sold to the highest bidder. Christian converts were frequently sold as slaves to Mussulmans and heathens, oppression and rapine were all in the day's work wherever the Portuguese lived or trated. The natives were hardly considered as human beings, and as for robbery it was scarcely accounted a wrong, while St. Francis Xavier could but wonder at the new inflexions which were being daily added to "that ill-fated verb 'rapio, rapis.'"

XAVIER'S CONFESSION.

St. Francis himself confesses to despair when he addresses the Portuguese King:

> It is a vain conceit, if it please Your Majesty, that the world has entertained of the zeal of the Portuguese upon account of the conversions that have been made by them in the Indies; for it was covetousness, and not zeal, that engaged them to make all these conquests,.....and there were still the greatest conversions where there was most to gratify their covetousness."

WAY TO SALVATION.

The picture fits admirably in the whole perspective of coloquial conquest of Portugal and other European nations and one has only to study the present-day structure of the colonial life nearer home in Goa to discover the historic tradition underlying its entire character. From the Indian viewpoint, the Carmona military dictatorship is of no consequence since any other clique or party-parasites in power would hardly do anything that might affect the essentially predatory bureaucratic colonial rule. Whatever the quality of Portuguese 'patriotism' or the misdeeds of the past, the present-day realities under the colonial regime are the least likely to create enthusiasm for Portuguese Nationalism and any attempts made in behalf of its revival must be characterized as signs of an inferiority-complex planted by foreign domination and consequent emasculation of individuality. The conand uysia sl cmfwy

Goanese, in effect, turn not to the domesticated slaves' admiration for the 'mother-country' but to the politico-cultural movements of nationalism their brothers and sisters in British India are leading. There is a minority amongst the Goan youngmen who lead this fine idealism of national consciousness —young men (and perhaps women of the real 'intelligentsia') who share blood-affinities with the rest of the nation and of whom we may well be proud as fellow-Indians who contribute not a little, with their intellectual and cultural gifts to the nationalist thought and action.

"C' J."

Notes of the Day

Let Mr. Sastri Answer.

It is distressing to learn that Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Member of the Servants of India Society, has again been served with a notice by the District Magistrate asking him not to leave the boundary of the Dohad Taluka till the expiry of the period of the Ordinance, the older notice to the same effect having expired a few days ago. Mr. Thakkar is well-known to be one of the gentlest of men alive and has confined himself for years solely to the humanitarian service of uplifting the Bhils in Gujarat, unless it be supposed that his awakening among the people the spirit of self-respect, manliness, and patriotism is a dangerous political offence. He finds it necessary to leave Dohad Taluka off and on to collect funds and other support for his work. To deprive such a man of his liberty of movement is a humiliation to him and unfair to the men whom he serves. Has Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the President of the Servants of India Society, so much as protested against the harassment of one of the worthiest members of the Society?

Advance Swadeshi

The transformation into a purely Swadeshi market of the old Laxmidas Cloth Market, which hitherto dealt in both Swadeshi and foreign cloth, is a striking proof of the phenomenal popularity of Swadeshi in the City. The new Swadeshi market is in addition to the extensive "Swadeshi Market" at Kalbadevi, opened last year by Shrimati Lilavati Munshi not to mention the host of new Swadeshi shops that have sprung up in every nook and corner of the City during the last two years. The weekly Parsi Swadeshi Bazars that are being organised every week end at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall by Mr. B. F. Bharucha have also done much to popularise Swadeshi, especially among the Parsis. We trust that in the forthcoming long vacation in schools an army of school boys and school girls will come forward as volunteers to carry the message of Swadeshi to every home in the City. Bombay will then be a worthier model to the rest of India.

Is It Justice?

Here is another tale of harassment. A Poona journalist, was ordered by the District Magistrate on March 5 not to leave the Cantonment area without the permission of the Police Inspector. It appears from a letter addressed by him to the Magistrate that he applied to the Magistrate for permission to go to Karad but did not get any reply for a week. As he found it impossible to earn a livlihood in the Cantonment, he applied for a maintenance allowance but did not get any definite reply. In these circumstances, it seems, he left the Cantonment without securing the permission of the police. For this he has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and also a fine of Rs. 25 Opinions naturally vary as to where precisely is the menace to Law and Justice.

A Useless Committee.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well once again to refuse to send its representatives to the local Excise Advisory Committee. Being only advisory, the Excise Committees do not exercise any real influence upon a Government, anxious to keep the liquor revenue at a high level. When the Corporation's representatives found about five years ago that their advice was flouted by Government, they refused to have anything further to do with the local Excise Committee. To this decision they have rightly adhered since then. And we trust they will continue that attitude till the Excise Committee is given some effective control over the liquor shops in the City and over the general Excise policy of the Government.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Defering Of Introduction Advised

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 23.

The Medical Council Sub-Committee of the Indian Medical Association, Nagpur Branch, at its meeting held recently considered the Indian Medical Council Bill, and it was resolved that in view of the fact that the issues involved were very important and of an All-India interest, and that the constitution was at present in the melting pot, it would be advisable to defer the introduction of the Bill for the time being. The Sub-Committee was also of the opinion that nothing would be gained by rushing the Bill through the present Assembly.

Drs. Khare, Sonak, Gan, Kulkarni and Dalve have been elected as delegates to the All-India Medical Conference to be held at Calcutta during the Easter Holidays.

Tipsy-Cake

"By every possible test," says Sir Samuel Hoare, "the position in India is substantially better to-day, than in last December." Of course it's getting better and better every day, Professor Coue says so.

* * *

Sir Samuel admitted that the Ordinances are very severe, covering almost every activity of Indian life. That's why every Indian man and woman is going about his or her daily activity with a feeling of relief that the Ordinances are there,—as the Secretary of State told the world some weeks ago.

* * *

A kind Tory M.P. remarked that Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare were as eager to withdraw repressive measures as anbody else. It wouldn't surprise us if, by this time, they are more eager than anybody else.

* * *

The Government, so the Secretary of State told the House of Commons, are exploring the possibilities of cinema propaganda and one or two departments now have travelling cinemas. Let's hope the dogs don't bark at them, as they do at the caravans.

* * *

We think ourselves the Government ought to go in more for publicity work. Not only the Cinema but Broadcasting ought to be availed of. A broadcast of the Chief Justice's judgment in the "I. D. M." case in the vernaculars would no doubt create a profound impression in the villages and constitute a nice wind-up for the end of a perfect day of police activities.

* * *

Foreign correspondents, said Hoare, are being given every opportunity of seeing the position for themselves. One of them was running round the other day with a commission to get some pictures of the ruin of British Trade. But the officials couldn't provide him with subjects. Even the ruins were not visible.

* * *

Bori Bunder gives special prominence in black type to the suggestion of a Tory M.P. that British firms should withdraw all advertisements from Indian papers carrying on anti-British propaganda. There can be a very effective reply to a move of that kind and the Old Lady won't like if it is provoked.

* * *

Of course, papers carrying on anti-British propaganda are rather difficult to find, or papers carrying on propaganda of any kind in these days. But what the M.P. means is papers carry on pro-Indian propaganda which in the Tory mind is the same thing as anti-British propaganda.

* * *

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: "Sir, have we become a High Court? I want your ruling."

The President: "The Hon. Member has sufficient intelligence to answer the question himself."

An answer which would leave anyone speechless.

* * *

The answer, of course, is a very big "No." In Britain the Lords and Commons combined constitute the High Court of Parliament. In India the Assembly and Council of State combined constitute the Assembly and the Council of State.

* * *

"Storm in a Tea-Cup" is a contemporary's contemptuous description of the "breeze" in the Punjab Council. It was even less. A mere storm in a couplet.

* * *

A Bengali, who intends to travel the whole world on foot, has taken seven months to reach Jalgaon from Assam. After a week in Bombay he should have seen enough of the world to justify him in bringing his trip to a conclusion.

* * *

A Professor who formerly wrote Government Blue-Books has now been sentenced for producing "Bulletins." Quite a natural transition.

* * *

From the matrimonial Column:

"A qualified, Hindu Khatri, England returned unmarried youngman, in search of an employment and have not succeeded so far in securing a suitable appointment.

"To correspond stating in detail his qualifications, for suitable match."

Hope for the unemployed!

CAN POLICY OF REPRESSION SUCCEED?

"Dual" Policy Is An Impossibility Says H. N. Brailsford

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader":—

The Labour Party is to be congratulated on the bold challenge which it delivered in Monday's debate to the Government's conduct in India. It may be unable to influence the course of events, but at least it has cleared us all of any burden of complicity. The tragedy of China may for the moment overshadow the slow-moving Indian struggle, but in both of them history is shaping a new Asia under our eyes and hardening a nation which will never again relapse into its old fatalistic passivity.

AN EXERCISE IN OPTIMISM.

Sir Samuel Hoare's account of the National Government's doings in India was from first to last an exercise in optimism which leaves the reader gasping and questioning. One is doubtful, first of all, of his reading of the facts. He would have us believe that repression is succeeding. He set out, with the full concurrence of Lord Willingdon and his officials, to crush the National Congress Movement. It is evident, in retrospect, that they took this decision while the Round Table Conference was still sitting. They managed their campaign so clumsily that they appeared to be the aggressors. Mr. Gandhi landed in India, as he left London, disposed to co-operate with the Government, but as a preliminary he sought an interview with the Viceroy to discuss with him the working of the Bengal Ordinance. That consultation should have been the natural sequel to his talks with Sir Samuel Toare. The Viceroy refused, however, to meet him on this ground, and so destroyed the possibility of collaboration.

It is impossible to believe that any desire for it existed on the official side. The Government, as Sir Samuel Hoare's speech reveals, was jealous of the growing power of Congress, which was apt to pose, as he told us, as a "parallel Government." It resolved, therefore, to destroy it, and it has gone to work with a thoroughness . . . which satisfies its supporters.

Two questions confront us. Is the will of that great part of the Indian people which follows Congress in fact being broken? If it is, what do we gain thereby? For this Government professes a "dual policy." It is committed to a scheme which ultimately means self-government. It is a scheme which moderate Indians view without enthusiasm and Congress with contempt. Assuming that Congress can be and is being crushed (whatever that term may mean), are the prospects of a smooth working of the new constitution improved?

ARE THE INDIANS BROKEN?

The question of fact is difficult to judge. It is part of the repression that free circulation of news and views is forbidden. Sir Samuel Hoare told the House that there is no censorship, by which presumably he meant that Indian editors are not required to submit their proofs to a police officer. They would feel rather more secure if they did. In fact, they are subject to fines, imprisonment, and suppression if they print either news or comments which displease the official mind. Several newspapers have been suppressed, some editors are actually in prison, the rest go in daily fear. They are even forbidden to publish a list of the persons sentenced for political offences.

Nor is His Majesty's Opposition permitted any independent sources of information. The Labour Party, in view of this debate, had sought from Pundit Malaviya, one of the most respected of Indian leaders, whom no one could call an extremist, an account of the present situation as he sees it. He cabled a message of 1,100 words which was totally suppressed. The result of such tactics may be to silence informed criticism, but equally it destroys the value of such news as we are allowed to receive. It is a selection designed to fortify the thesis of the Government that all is going well under a model police force.

With my own personal experience of last year's repression in my memory, I, for one, am completely sceptical. I do not believe that Congress has been crushed, though its visible organisation has doubtless been driven underground. Even the censored news bears witness to numerous demonstrations. The boycott of British goods continues, in spite of the continual arrest of pickets. Over 20,000 men and women (according to the semi-official Reuter's Agency) had been imprisoned up to the end of January. If the numbers of those willing to risk arrest had fallen off during the following month, I think Sir Samuel Hoare would have been prompt to publish the statistics. Instead, he told us that his officials are too busy to count their prisoners.

The state of the prisons under such conditions may be imagined. Most of the prisoners are placed in Class C. As I saw their plight last year in Dum-Dum Gaol, near Calcutta, they were grossly overcrowded; their food was insufficient and of poor quality, they were allowed neither soap nor mosquito nets; malaria was, in consequence, so prevalent that in the packed hospital of the prison the beds were crammed together with a bare six inches of space between them. None the less, Indians were ready, up to a total of 60,000, to face even these conditions last year. Do they, knowing the risks, show less courage to-day? On the contrary, so far as one can gather from the meagre news, the pace of arrest is quicker.....

Is there, then, any reason, to suppose that the main body of Indian opinion is readier than it was to accept a Constitution which withholds at the centre control either of the Army or of Finance? It is useless for Sir Samuel Hoare to talk of Congress as a mere "fraction" of the Indian population. It is not the whole. It is not, I think, the 85 per cent. which Mr. Gandhi claims. But assuredly it is something above a half, if one takes the whole of British India.....

But will its adherents, because they dread our prisons and our lathis, like our Constitution the better? If ever it is imposed they will boycott the elections. If they should consent to enter its assemblies and councils it will be as a wrecking Opposition. And then to whom will the Government look? The Moderates are able men but they are negligible in numbers, nor will they consent themselves to carry on the coercion of to-day. This "dual policy" is an impossibility. Into sullen acquiescence a nation may possibly be coerced for a time, but not into enthusiasm for an inadequate Constitution.

AMBULANCE AND RED STAR SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

Appeal For Funds

The Executive Secretary of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society writes:—

"The best thanks of the Society are offered to Dr. Mrs. Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy, for her donation of Rs. 2,000 in 3 1/2 per cent. Government Loan in the memory of her parents, the late Mr. Rustomji Cawasji Patel, and Mrs. Avabai Rustomji Patel.

"The Society is an All-India Organisation and its membership is open to all residents of India and Burma without a political, racial or religious distinction of any kind. One of its objects is to organise the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps, which at present consists of 160 volunteers, and it is hoped that in course of time the number will doubled. The Society is in great need of funds for its many and varied humanitarian activities. All gifts whether in cash or kind, donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Executive Secretary Fateh Manzil, 14, New Queen's Road, Bombay, from whom forms of membership and memorandum of the Association and rules and regulations of the Society can be obtained on application."

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Mar. 25.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan and the low pressure area lies this morning over Sind, and the neighbouring parts of Rajputana. Associated with thunderstorms there has been fairly widespread rain from the Punjab and the West United Provinces to West Central Provinces with a few falls in Kashmir, Sind, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Orissa, Bengal and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui three-quarters of an inch; Mymensingh and Shillong a quarter; Akola one and a half; Khandwa three-quarters; Mussooree and Panchmarhi a half; Meerut, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Hoshangabad and Seoni a quarter; Chaman and Ajmer one and a half; Delhi, Khushab, Khanpur, Badin and Jaipur a half; Ambala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Sringar, Kalat, Dalbandin, Kotah, Dalhousie, Malegaon and Aurangabad a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan, continue in Kashmir, Punjab, West United Provinces, Rajputana and West Central Provinces. Scattered thunderstorms will occur in West Central India, East Central Provinces Deccan and Lower Burma.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away and with its epiccentre apparently in Assam was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 21 hours 43 minutes, (Indian Standard Time) on Thursday March 24, A. R.

DIRECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION CONFER

Personal Exchanges Of Information

The following is issued by the League of Nations International Institute of Intellectual Co-Operation:—

The Directors of Higher Education from a number of different countries have just met, for the first time, at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation for the purpose of discussing various questions of great importance in the organisation and functioning of their university systems.

The following were present: M. Jacques Cavaller, Director of Higher Education at the French Ministry for Public Education; M. Ugo Frascharelli, Director-General of Higher Education at the Italian Ministry for National Education; Sir Frank Heath, Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; Professor Zoltan de Magyard, late Director of Higher Education in Hungary; Professor Werner Richter, Director of Higher Education at the Prussian Ministry of Public Education, and Dr. Horatio Krans, Director of the Continental Division of the American University Union in Europe (Observer).

The Committee recognised the great utility of such meetings which, on the one hand, provide an opportunity for personal exchanges of information and, on the other, facilitate, through joint study, the solution of certain university problems which are common to many countries. The Committee drew up a comprehensive programme of future works, envisaging more particularly agreements concerning university exchanges and the overcrowding of universities and of the liberal professions.

NO REDUCTION OF WAGES

Karachi Labourers' Demands

KARACHI, March 23.

The Secretary, Sind Labour Unions Federation write:—

Among other grievances, the question of unemployment wage-cut and the rumour about retrenchment in the local Municipal staff's pay have been agitating the minds of Karachi workers for some time. This feeling of discontent was demonstrated on 20th instant in a procession of workers numbering over 2,000, who paraded through the main streets of the city for more than three hours peacefully The processionists carried red flags bearing various motos such as "Labour Day Demonstration," "Down with Unemployment," Right to Live" "Right to Work", "Starve not the Poor," "We won't work on reduced wages", etc. The procession was led by representatives of various Unions and terminated at the Achalsing Recreation Ground where a mass meeting was held with Dr. G. T. Hingorani in the chair. More than 3,000 men attended the meeting.

The President in opening the proceedings criticised the extravagancy of workers and specially sweepers in spending their money over tea, decent clothings, recreationary games, cinema going etc. He condemned the bad habit of sweepers' taking loan from the Pathan money-lenders at an exhorbitant rate of interest.

SYMPATHISING WITH BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS.

Resolutions were passed unanimously demanding no reduction of wages; no retrenchment of workers; no fresh taxation on foodstuff and other necessaries of life; working hours not to exceed eight hours a day; Provision for old age and sickness; immediate introduction of unemployment Insurance; and the creation of more openings for the unemployed.

Two more resolutions were also passed sympathising with the Bombay Dock strikers in their struggle and sufferings and requesting the Karachi workers not to go to Bombay and work as black-legs and urging the Government to award "A" Class treatment to Mr. Naraindas.

Mr. Abdul Kader advised the Karachi workers to refuse to take up any job in the Bombay-Dock in place of their comrades, who are now on strike, if any such proposal came before them.

Mr. Purshottam urged for greater solidarity of workers and asked the Municipal employees including the sweepers not to accept any reduced wages if such proposal was entertained and passed by the Municipal Councillors.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN NIZAM'S STATE

A Fall Of 53 Lakhs

HEAVY DECREASE IN EXPORTS OF COTTON

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Administration Report of the Customs Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1340 Fasli, which had just been released for publication, shows that a scheme for the audit of receipts of the department by a staff consisting of an Examiner, three inspectors, and forty-two auditors, was introduced with effect from the middle of the year as an experiment for three years.

There were also considerable changes in the Tariffs. The changes consequent on the general trade depression would be of a temporary character, while the loss resulting from the abolition of duty on certain commodities, as a measure for encouraging local industries would, of course be permanent. The duty on Cotton was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-12-0 per palla, of three maunds or by 45 per cent, on cottonseed from 8 annas to 3 annas or by 62.5 per cent; on white Jawar and Yellow Jawar from 12 annas and 10 annas to 10 annas and 8 annas or by 33.3 and 20 percent respectively; on castorseed from Re. 1 to 12 annas or by 25 p.c. on shelled and unshelled groundnuts from Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 to 12 annas and 8 annas respectively, or by 50 per cent and on Til from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re. 1 or by 20 per cent.

These changes were to be temporary subject to revision in case of prices rising. To encourage local industries, the export duty on oils of all kinds and on dressed and tanned hides and skins was abolished. As regards manufactures, exemption from export duty was formerly restricted to articles made by hand or animal labour, but during the year all articles, manufactured by machinery or otherwise were brought on the free list. Similarly, import duty was abolished on dyes and tanning materials, and, excluding corrugated galvanised iron sheets, on iron or mild steel, brass, copper, tin, Zinc and Aluminium of all shapes, but not manufactured. Lastly the most important change in the history of the Department was the abolition of Octroi.

The agricultural season was unsatisfactory during the year. Taking 16 annas as a normal crop, the estimated out turn of Kharif and Rabi was 9 annas against 10 annas in the previous year.

TOTAL REVENUE.

The total revenue was Rs. 1,21,80,965 against Rs. 1,75,50,893 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 30.6 per cent and as compared with the average income of the previous five years a decrease of 26.7 per cent. The report summarises principal reasons for the large fall in the revenue apart from the general depression, which has affected the value of imports and exports and says that this fall was due to (a) reduction of export duty on certain commodities, (b) abolition of Octroi and also of duty on certain commodities and (c) fall in prices of the principal commodities on which duty is charged ad valorem.

Excluding Octroi and miscellaneous revenue, the incidence of cutoms duty per head of population, according to the recent census was 13 annas 4 pies against Rs. 1-3-1 in the previous year

IMPORTS.

As regards imports, the report says the only noticeable increases have occurred under Petrol, Electrical Goods, and Cinema Films. The increase in Petrol is due to an expanding motor bus traffic. There is a decrease on revenue under the heads cotton, silk, artificial and woollen piece-goods, Hosiery, Durries, Carpets and Rugs, lumped together The prices of both foreign and Indian Piecegoods fell considerably and there was also a fall in imports. The decrease is mainly distributed between Secunderabad, Godavery, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Bid. Of the five local spinning and weaving mills one at Hyderabad was closed throughout the year as before.

Amongst edible, the principal decreases are under Sugar, Betelnuts, Green and Dry cocoanuts. The revenue from cattle decreased by Rs. 72,800

As regards Exports the most important decrease is under Cotton. The area under Cotton was about the same as in the previous year, but the outturn according to the Statistical Department, was 8 annas in the Rupee against 9 annas. As in the case of imports, there was a loss in the export revenue from cattle and reduced prices mainly explain the decrease.

There were 589 cases under the Customs Act pending from the previous year and 1,453 cases were instituted during the year, making total of 2,042 cases. Of these, 1,680 cases were disposed of, leaving 362 cases pending, as against 1,590 cases and 506 cases, respectively in the previous year.

During the year, property in 94 cases of smuggling was seized under the customs Act, and in 31 cases property of the value of Rs. 1,686 was sold by Auction.

FINES UNDER CUSTOMS ACT.

Fines amounting to Rs. 25,049 were imposed on 735 persons under the Customs Act as against Rs. 41,456 and 869 persons in the previous year, the heaviest contributions being made by Bid and Osmanabad. These districts are most exposed to smuggling owing to the character of the Border, a large number of villages on either side being interlaced. Of the total amount of fines imposed, Rs. 11,563 were realised leaving a balance of Rs. 13,486. Arrears of previous years amounting to Rs. 17,353 were also collected.

Rewards amount to Rs. 8,692 were paid to 236 officials of the Department or informers from fines collected under the Customs Act. The bulk of these rewards were earned by officials of the Department, and the largest number was paid in the Osmanabad and Madhra districts.

541 cases of offences under the Customs Act were detected by officials of various grades. Of these 366 cases were prosecuted successfully and 87 cases were struck off, leaving 88 cases pending at the close of the year.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN POONA

Securities Demanded From Chitramajaggat Press

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 24.

A member of the Tilak National College Staff, was released on parole on 18th instant from Yeravda Jail. As he broke the order of reporting himself daily at the Police Station he was re-arrested on Sunday last and was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate Mr. Vaidya on Tuesday for the trial. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/-.

Similarly a Civil Engineer who was also released from Yeravda Jail on parole, and re-arrested, was placed before the same Magistrate, charged with defying the order and failing to report. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 2 years' R. I.

22ND DICTATOR OF POONA JAILED.

The 22nd Dictator of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, who stood charged under Sections 17 A and 17 B of C. L. A. A. and Section 18 of Press Act before the Cantonment Magistrate on Tuesday last, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 2 years' R. I.

A VOLUNTEER JAILED.

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested by the City Police in connection with the Bank picketing and who stood his trial in the court of Cantonment Magistrate, was not sentenced on 19th instant, for the accused gave his age as under fourteen. The Magistrate therefore orderd that accused should be examined by a doctor. It was certified that the accused was over fourteen years, and his age was about 18. The Magistrate sentenced him to 6 months R. I. and sent him to jail instead of to the Reformatory School.

FLAG SATYAGRAHI'S ARRESTED.

A Congress worker was re-arrested on Tuesday last on the charge of making an attempt to hoist the National Flag over the Municipal Office. Another was arrested yesterday.

YOUTH LEAGUER RE-ARRESTED.

One of the three prominent Youth Leaguers who were released from Yeravda Jail some time back and who were asked to stay in the Poona Cantonment limits was re-arrested, for he went to Poona City, and thus disobeyed the condition laid down.

HOUSE SEARCHED TO FIND OUT BULLETINS.

Police Inspector Mills made a minute search of house No. 137 in Shukrawar Peth Poona City last night. There he found in a closed room 50 copies of Bulletins dated 23rd March 1932 and a few national flags. He took all these things away.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM PRESS.

The proprietor of the Chitra Shala Press was served with the two notices of security of Rs. 2000 each yesterday morning, one notice is served on the publisher of "Chitramajaggat" and the other on keeper of Press. The total amount is Rs. 4,000.

CITY NOTES

INDIAN FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS MEETS

A NEW SWADESHI CLOTH MARKET FOR BOMBAY

(BY OUR FINAN CIAL CRITIC).

BOMBAY, March 25.

To-morrow the Federation of Indian Chambers meets in Delhi and among the important subjects to be dealt with, there is one of special interest to the country at large because it involves the very basis of our financial machinery. The gold exports embargo has been suggested by various responsible commercial bodies and individuals but the Government have turned a deaf ear and somewhat unnecessarily, according to these observers, allowed a drain on our gold resources which could have been conserved for the purposes of starting the Reserve Bank of which we hear so little now.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

The currency of India has been the subject of experiment by various financial pandits from Britain and it has often happened that the pandits were wrong and the Indian observers have been right. In the circumstances it is to be hoped that the Government will heed the warning and take steps to prohibit the future exports of gold. The resolution, I understand, is to be moved by Mr. Nalini Sarker, of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, seconded by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta of the Bullion Exchange and supported by Mr. B. S. Dabke of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.

SWADESHI CLOTH MARKET

I am glad to know that the "New Swadeshi market" is now to come into being. This has been a long-felt want and has come none too early. It would have been a great thing if the Millowners had themselves undertaken this task because they would have showed that they could take the initiative sometimes. But all is well that ends well and we have reason to feel glad that after all the proper thing is being done.

SOUTH AFRICAN TAXATION

The South African Government had been having a good deal of trouble in balancing the budget due, it is said, to its sticking to the gold standard. Though it has been pressed from various sides and from interested parties within the Dominion to desert it, South Africa has decided that the benefits of depreciated currency are far less than the disadvantages. It is stated that this has meant that exports have dwindled thriugh competition and imports have been heavier. To provide for this a system of bounties to help industries had to be paid and, to pay for the bounties, import duties had to be levied. These duties had to be increased in order to balance the gudget with the further falls in foreign trade this year and £28,000,000 is to be raised through these new taxes.

ATTRACTING FOREIGN CAPITAL?

Ulster has ever been clever in adopting new ideas. The latest is to attract foreign capital by offering sites for factories which, if started, could gain the advantages of the tariff wall. This means that foreign capital will come in and build up industry seeing that, otherwise the whole trade in those articles with Britain would be lost. This seems to make two assumptions. The first is that foreign capital will be willing to desert its present domicile and help British workmen and relieve British unemployment though it will increase it in its own nationals. Secondly it is assumed that foreign enterprise (which is perhaps what is really wished for) will be willing to take root in Ulster. Not much response is likely.

CRADDOCK MARKET TO BE CALLED "NEHRU MARKET"

Arvi Municipality's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Mar. 24

The Arvi Municipality has, at its meeting held last evening, resolved to expunge the name of Sir Reginald Craddock from the name of the Market and rename it as the Nehru Market.

ENROLMENTS

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 24.

May	6.50	+ .04
July	6.66	+ .04
October	6.87	+ .04
December	7.02	+ .01
January 1933	7.12	+ .03
Middling Spot	6.60	+ .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 24.

March	6.51	+ .03
May	6.66	+ .02
Middling Spot	6.52	+ .04

NEW YORK.
New York, March 24.
New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	6.51
July	6.68
October	6.90

New York: Noon Call.

May	6.50
July	6.67
October	6.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 24.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—15,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain—12,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent—13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 24.

		Closing
March 1932		4.90+.03
April 1932		4.87+.03
May 1932	4.84	4.85+.03
June 1932		4.85+.02
July 1932	4.84	4.85+.02
August 1932		4.87+.03
September 1932		4.88+.03
October 1932	4.88	4.90+.03
November 1932		4.92+.03
December 1932		4.95+.03
January 1933	4.93	4.97+.03
February 1933		4.99+.03
March 1933		5.01+.02
Middling Spot		5.15—.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 24.

Sakellaridis, March	6.64	+ .03
May	6.79	+ .07
July	6.94	+ .09
October	7.14	+ .09
November	7.24	+ .09
December	7.30	+ .09
January 1933	7.35	+ .09
F.G.F. Spot	7.05	+ .10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 24.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.82
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.94
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.06
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.72
Bengal, Good	4.10
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.30
Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.30
Superfine	4.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 24.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £12.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regd) £104-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £97-1|2
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £83-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £44-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £58-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £67-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £92.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £60-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £97-1|4

LONDON METALS.
London, March 24.
Copper Braziers £46-1|4.
Yellow metal £39-1|2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-1|8.
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £128-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 24.
Demand Bills .. 3.70.75

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, March 24.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 25|3 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 26|6 Mar.|Aprl. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 27 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 24.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta March. per cwt. 8.
C. and F. Bombay, March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.
C. and F. Karachi, March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, March 24.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7.1|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 24.
Cotton seed, Bombay Hull ton, No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton £12: 12:6 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Torla, (Hull Continent £11:0:0 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, March 24.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10:10:0 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8:6:3 Apl.|May Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay (London) £11:10: 0 Mar.|Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 24.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13|7-1|2 April Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|9 May.|Aug. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 24.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1|16.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 24.
Spot 17-15|16.
Forward 17-15|16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 24.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5:12:2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 24.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-39|64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-23|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 24.
T.T. London on Berlin 15.57-1|2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.23
T.T. London on Brussels 26.57.
T.T. London on Madrid 49.06.
T.T. London on Milan 71.62.
T.T. London on Berne 19.23.
T.T. London on Paris 94.75.
T.T. London on Prague 124.75.
T.T. London New York (Closing Rate) 3-71-1|3.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Mar. 24.
Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.
Prices per cwt:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 3-2; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-2; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-15; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-4; Zinc Chlorie, German Rs. 21; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-10, Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11-3; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9-8; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 11-8; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9-8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 45; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 38; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26,
Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony salt Rs. 9-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-8-0.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
LONDON, Mar. 24

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	121,400,000
Public Deposits	10,400,000
Other Deposits	106,400,000
Government Securities	37,600,000
Other Securities	59,900,000
Notes and coin	37,600,000
Notes in circulation	358,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.16 p.c.

TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT

Merchant Convicted

A case of Trade Mark infringement was filed in Bombay by the proprietors of the Moon and Star Hair Dye before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. L. Thakkar in Mazagaon Police Court under Sections 482, 483 and 486 I. P. C. and Sections 6 and 7 of Indian Merchandise Marks Act against Mohmmed Jan of Wadi Building Bhendi Bazar Bombay who had been using the Trade Mark of the complainants on a spurious Hair Dye. The case was decided by the Court on the 15th March. The second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 in aggregate to the complainant as compensation or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven months under sections 482, 483 and 486 I. P. C. and the counterfeit goods that were found in the possession of accused were ordered to be confiscated.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Exports Of Gold To France

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London have issued the following weekly Bullion report for the week 9th March:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold re-sertée against notes amounted to £120,800,686 on the 2nd inst. as compared with £120,772,643 on the previous Wednesday.

The s.s. "Ranchi" which left Bombay on the 5th inst. carries gold to the value of about £1,250,000.

As a result of the favourable movements of the foreign exchanges, the price of gold has fallen rapidly. About £650,000 of bar gold available in the open market yesterday was realised at 115s 8d. per fine ounce, at which price it was taken for France.

To-day's quotation of 110s. 5d. shows a fall of 5s. 3d. as compared with yesterday.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
March 3rd.	118s 9d.	14s 3.7d.
" 4th.	118s 2d.	14s 4.5d.
" 5th.	117s 10d.	14s 5.0d.
" 7th.	117s 0d.	14s 6.3d.
" 8th.	115s 8d.	14s 8.3d.
" 9th.	110s 5d.	15s 4.7d.
Average	116s 3.7d.	14s 7.4d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 29th ult. to mid-day on the 7th inst:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
British South Africa	£1,703,533	France	£3,340,180
British India	1,348,652	Switzerland	2,084,080
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	37,689	Netherlands	442,515
Iraq	146,53	United States of America	46,227
Irish Free State	13,211	Czechoslovakia	23,800
France	10,268	Belgium	9,262
Australia	10,513	Other countries	2,667
Other countries	21,803		
	£3,160,422		£5,948,737

SILVER.

There has been a substantial decline in prices during the week under review, the market being influenced by the rapid appreciation of sterling. The fall was gradual until the 7th inst. when 19,1|16d. for cash and 19.1|4d. for two months' delivery were quoted, but yesterday, a drop of 9|16d. in both deliveries saw prices fixed at 18.1|2d. and 18,11|16d. for the respective deliveries. Selling has been fairly general, the Indian Bazaars, America and China offering to sell, whilst the market found little support except for a moderate remand for the Continent and small purchases for China at the lower level.

To-day there was a further fall of 1d. to 17.1|2d. and 17.11|16d., a continuation of the selling forcing the market down in the absence of remand.

There are as yet no indications of any appreciable recovery, but the outlook is uncertain as it depends to a large extent on movements of the foreign exchanges.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 29th ult. to mid-day on the 7th. inst:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Australia	£46,100	Belgium	£58,202
British India	24,398	Germany	16,430
Belgium	5,800	British India	9,100
Aden and Dependencies	5,492	Other Countries	2,399
Other Countries	1,118		
	£82,908		£86,131

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery
March 3rd.	19.3|8d.	19.1|2d.
" 4th.	19.1|4d.	19.7|16d.
" 5th.	19.3|16d.	19.5|16d.
" 7th.	19.1|16d.	19.1|4d.
" 8th.	18.1|2d.	18.11|16d.
" 9th.	17.1|2d.	17.11|16d.
Average	18.312d.	18.979d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).	
March 2nd.	30 5|8
" 3rd.	30 1|2
" 4th.	30 1|2
" 5th.	30 1|2
" 7th.	30 1|2
" 8th.	30 1|2

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 2nd inst. to 9th inst. was dol. 3.77 and the lowest dol. 3.43 1|4.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Speculative Buying

LONDON, March 9.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly review:—

The Rubber Market earlier in the week was rather steadier. Prices at one time on Monday were 3|16d. per lb. above those ruling last Wednesday. For the reasons set out below the advance has since been lost and at the time of writing prices are 1|16d. lower on the week.

The fluctuations during the week have been caused mainly by rumours regarding Government action. On Thursday morning, 3rd March, a Reuter' message from Amsterdam was published reading as follows:—

"The 'Telegraaf' learns that rumours circulating in London to the effect that M. Luytjes, a prominent official of the Agricultural Department of the Dutch East Indies, had declared himself opposed to Rubber restriction are [illegible] The question ment will be made immediately a decision has been reached."

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

This steadied the Market up somewhat and brought in some speculative buying. On Monday morning rumours began to go round the Market that the Dutch Committee were again to visit London and on Tuesday it was confirmed that representatives of Dutch Rubber interests were actually here. This again had a steadying effect on prices which would probably have advanced further had it not been for the sharp rise in American exchange, which yesterday afternoon touched dol. 3.71-1|2 against a rate of dol. 3.48 to the pound ruling this time last week. The press messages reported below completed the change in the tone of the Market, bringing out fairly heavy selling.

TIRED OF RUMOURS.

On Tuesday afternoon a 'Reuter' telegram from the Hague was published and this morning 'The Financial Times' published a telegram from their own correspondent. These messages though differently worded are both practically to the same effect namely that Mr. Luytjes, who is in Europe at present to advise the Dutch Colonial Minister, is not personally in favour of Government action to restrict Rubber output. The messages go on to say that the Minister is still enquiring into the subject but finds himself confronted with a very difficult problem. 'Reuter's' message concludes with the words "The authorities concerned fully realise, it is said, the difficulties under which rubber producers are labouring but they have not yet found a cure that seems much better than the disease," while 'The Financial Times' message appears to have been devised. These messages are both apparently of at any rate a semi-official announcement by the British Colonial Office to the effect that negotiations were still continuing and that no attention should be paid to anything except a definite announcement by the Governments concerned would probably be useful. The Markets are getting very tired of rumours and "semi-official" announcements.

The Malayan Information Agency has now published the details of exports and imports for the month of February. Gross exports amount to 42,008 tons (January 42,638 tons) with gross imports 8,008 tons (10,304 tons), whereof 5,528 tons (7,349 tons), are declared as wet Native Rubber. Making the usual allowance for moisture and dirt in the wet Native Rubber we calculate the dry equivalent of the imports at 6,628 tons (8,567 tons), leaving 35,382 tons (34,171 tons) as the nett exports of Malayan produce.

Total shipments of Malayan produced Rubber for the first two months of the year amount to 69,553 tons against 66,583 tons last year. Anyone who feels the urge to find a bright spot in these figures somewhere will be able to do so in the fact that imports of wet Native Rubber for January and February this year are only 12,877 tons against 15,018 tons for the same period last year.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the spot in the New York yesterday was 3-5|8 cents buyers (flat parity 2.34d. at exchange 3.71), being a rise of 1|4 cent on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—March 3.56 (last week 3.35), May 3.64 (3.49), July 3.78 (3.64) September 3.92 (3.73) October 3.98 (3.80) December 4.10 (3.95) and January 4.19 (4.04).

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week, twelve months ago:—

Week ended 5th March, 1932.	
London Landed	773 tons
Liverpool Landed	720 tons
Total Landed	1,493 tons
London Delivered	1,237 tons
Liverpool Delivered	300 tons
Total Delivered	1,537 tons
London Stock	65,459 tons
Liverpool Stock	60,288 tons
Total Stock	125,747 tons

THE LUCK OF AN OLD BULL

"Rescued" By An Elephant

A Trichinopoly correspondent writes in the "Madras Mail":—

The story in the "Madras Mail" of "Old Bull," the luckiest goat recalls memories of a similar experience in Mettupalayam, where I lived [illegible] why an old bull was allowed to roam about in the market place with no apparent owner. This bull was so docile that it was common to see it surrounded by the village children, some on its back while others fed it with various delicacies. It would lie on its back and roll in the dust to the great discomfort of some motorists who had patiently to wait for it to remove itself. The bull was a huge specimen and was well fed and its lovely skin gave it a superior appearance.

Strange that this bull, like "Old Bill," has a curious legend attached to it. It is reported that on one occasion some members of a hill tribe tried to "kidnap" him and to dispose of him near Kotagiri. But on the journey over the Kallar suspension bridge, an elephant suddenly appeared, and put the robbers to flight, leaving the bull to shift for himself. As usual he was seen the next day in the market.

RUSSIANS HAVE GAMBLING OUTLETS

Lottery Prizes In State Loans And Horse Racing

Moscow—With the gambling casinos which once flourished throughout Russia closed, only two legal outlets for the gambling instinct, so strong in the Russian nature remain. One is provided by government loans, which carry tempting lottery provisions with prizes as high 25,000 rubles. The other is officially owned and operated horse racing.

On the outskirts of the Soviet capital stands the Moscow Hippodrome. It no longer provides those pageants of fashion, gold braid and clanking swords which made the races a social occasion before the revolution But it is as crowded and tense as ever. Twice a week thousands of Muscovites crowd every foot of space, carry on brisk betting and show off their best clothes.

Officials of the State Horse-Breeding Trust, which operates ten such tracks for the Commissariat of Agriculture, insist that racing in the Soviet Union is not merely frivolous sport. It is a method of improving the breed of horses for the socialist fatherland.

GOVERNMENT MAKES BOOKS.

The race touts, tipsters and spectators, however, are not in the least aware of this patriotic aspect of their evening spent in the Hippodrome. They come for the thrill of the contests and for the itch of lowdown monetary gain. Bets range from five roubles up, with the government management doing its own book-making. Except twice a year when a Derby is staged, trotter racing is the rule.

Racing begins in the late afternoon and continues until nearly midnight. A brass band blares out martial and operatic selections. The restaurants and lunch counters do a thriving business despite exorbitant prices.

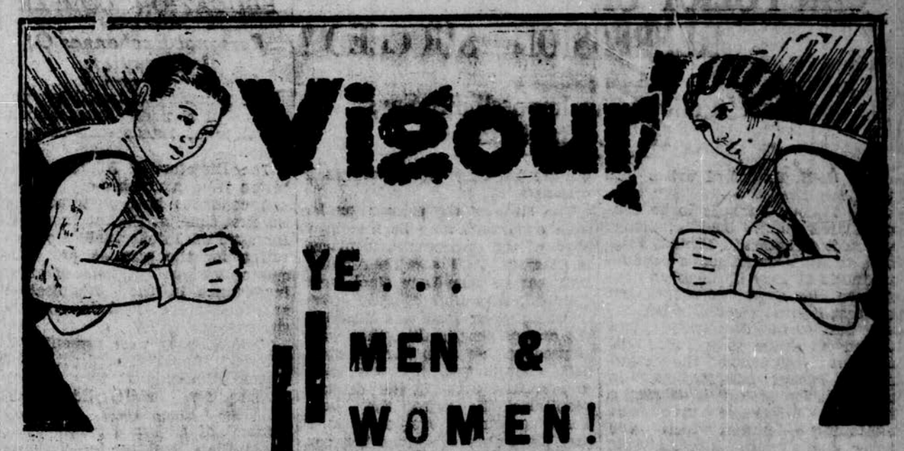
Theories of equality to the contrary notwithstanding, class distinctions can be noted. In the centre, where admission is more expensive, the grandstands and the spectators promenade are filled with better-dressed people—officers, engineers, writers—what [illegible] fashion [illegible] patronized. On either side, fenced off from the elite, are teeming crowds of racing enthusiasts who paid only one rouble admission.

Tundreds attend every race without exception. They know every horse and every jockey and indulge in cocksure prophecies which are usually wrong, as elsewhere in the world.

The horses belong to state farms, but their Communistic status has not yet affected their names. One excepts to find them called Red Star or Comintern or Proletarian Hope, instead of which they sport names like Mermaid, Golden Harp, Geranium, Smoke, Daisy, Queen of Spades, Mephistopeles, Iago, Minstrel Trump, Ascetic.

The race track is brilliantly lighted. Night falls early at this time of the year—racing is continuous all through the bitterly cold Muscovite winter—and the Hippodrome presents a colorful sight under its arclights.

The official programmes do their utmost to remind the crowds that despite the capitalistic betting are Soviet morals behind the races. Along with pertinent information about the horses, the printed programme features slogans about the need for [illegible]



Your VIGOUR & VITALITY in the temptations inseparable from modern life and luxury must pass away like a spring flower, unless you make sure that you supply that deficiency of "V.V." Capital before you "go under" as bankrupts do!

No talents and no opportunities can give a man or woman that sense of triumph, that lovely attractiveness and that supreme happiness which Vigour and Vitality can bestow.

Just investigate the formula and try a bottle of

"ASGANDHRA"

Concentrated Compound Elixir of Ashwagandha, Salamisri, Vitamins B, C, E & G, and Sodium Glycerophosphates and Formates

and convince yourself that it is a tonic more powerful and palatable than anything hitherto produced in tonics, that its formula has not been kept a secret, that the therapeutic action of the ingredients is harmless though very active and that it is NOT a secret [illegible] but a well-balanced scientific compound mostly herbal and without any animal fat or poisonous drugs. In short it is a Pure Swadeshi tonic that

COSTS LESS AND DOES MORE!

8 oz. bottle costs only Rs. 2-0 (to last for 8-10 days) & 12 oz. bottle costs only Rs. 2-12 (to last for 12-14 days)

Can be had from all leading Chemists or through

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How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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Arab Civilisation And Culture

CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD

The following are excerpts from an address delivered by Dr. F. I. Shatara in Palestine:—

To the average person in whose mind the word "Arab" conjures up a desert, a camel, a horse, a tent, or a movie Sheik, the discussion of "Arab Contributions to World Civilization" would sound fantastic.

The story writer or the scenario author in their description of an Arab or of Arab life must of necessity portray the odd and rather grotesque features. Who then is the real Arab? Has he ever been civilized, and what has he contributed to the world civilization?

Whatever the merits or demerits of Islam may be, students of history must admit that it was a great step from paganism to the unitarianism of Islam; that many of the tenets of Islam were wisely selected to meet the existing circumstances, that it was the religious spark of Islam which set the flame of Arab nationalism and civilization, and that Mohammad has left an indelible impression on world history, and that his followers to-day are a great force with which one must reckon.

NOT BY THE SWORD.

There is a notion commonly held that Islam was spread by the sword. This is a false impression, for while it is true that Arab conquests had to depend on the sword, the adoption of Islam was generally by free choice. Thus says Dorsey in his "Man's Own Show: Civilization":—"Islamism spread with dazzling speed because the Christians of Syria and Egypt had had a surfeit of theology and oppression. They embraced the new religion! They could live with and under their new masters and enjoy life as they could not under their Christian Masters. Free thought, Muslim's crowning glory for eight centuries and to which our civilization is so greatly indebted, was destroyed by its own orthodox clergy. From the blight of five centuries of intellectual sterility the world of Islam is just now beginning to try to emerge."

Among the Orthodox Caliphs Umar, the conqueror of Jerusalem was an outstanding figure. His conquests extended the real of Syria and Egypt. It is related that after appointing his governors he went out to bid them farewell. His orders to them were as follows:

"I have not appointed you over the people of Mohammed that you may drag them by their hair and scourge their skins, but in order that you may lead them in prayer and judge between them with justice and divide the public money amongst them with equity. I have not made you lords of their skin and hair."

This indeed would be a good motto for our twentieth century rulers.

The student of history cannot but be impressed with Arab contributions of all branches of Medieval knowledge. They not only served as the preservers of civilization after the decay of Rome and Greece, but they contributed richly to human knowledge and finally transmitted it to Europe, thus rendering possible the great Renaissance.

Let us briefly consider some of these contributions.

EDUCATION.

Wherever the Arab went he carried enlightenment and education. Thus Nicholson says:—"This material expansion was accompanied by an outburst of intellectcal activity such as the East had never witnessed before. It seemed as if the whole world from theCaliphs down to the humblest of citizens suddenly became students, or at least patrons of literature. In quest of knowledge, men travelled over three continents and returned home like bees laden with honey, to impart the precious stores which they had accumulated to crowds of eager disciples, and to compile with incredible industry those works of encyclopaedic range and erudition from which modern science, in the widest sense of the word, has derived far more than is generally supposed.

"The Arabs built schools on a sound financial basis. Our ideas of endowing institutions of learning must have been inspired by the practice prevalent among the Arabs. Wherever a school was founded some kind of productive investment was made for it. Thus Saladin endowed al-Madrassah al-Suyufiyyah in Cairo with thirty-two shops, and al-Salahyyah in Jerusalem within a whole street, the rentals from which maintained the school.

They made the homes more attractive by the introduction of brasswork, wood-work, rugs and mattresses. Food was enriched and made more palatable through the introduction of sugar, coffee, oranges, candy, spices and other delicacies. Such words as the following, which are derived from the Arabic, tell the tale: alcohol, amber, atlas, azure, camphor, candy, carat, coffee, crimson, cumin, divan, jar, lemon, lute, mattress, saffron, sherbet, syrup, sofa, spinach, and sugar.

The baths of Cardodva, Street lights, and general comforts of Arab cities provided lessons in the amelioration of the existing conditions in Europe.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Al-Hazen (965—1031) was the first physicist to note the magnifying power of lenses. He gave a detailed account of the human eye, and attempted to explain the changes of the apparent shape of the sun and moon when approaching the horizon. The Arabs employed the pendulum for time measurement and tabulated specific gravities of metals.

Arabs produced the first pharmacopeia and established the first apothecaries' shops. Many of the names and many firms of medicine now used, 1 in act the general outline of moddern pharmacy, except so far as modified by modern chemistry, started with the Arabs.

The outstanding figure in Arabic Chemistry is Jabir Ibn Hayyar known to Europeans Geber.

MEDICINE.

When the Bedouins left the desert, their notions of medicine were naturally crude and primitive. The early Caliphs at Damascus and Bagdad turned to Christian and Jewish physicians. To the medical knowledge which they borrowed from the Greeks, Hindus and Persians, they contributed liberally. It is significant that in the beginning of the tenth century A. D. Arab doctors had to pass an examination and possess a licence before they were permitted to practice. Sinan was the Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Baghdad, and that city boasted of more than one thousand physicians. All over the Arab Empire were scattered numerous hospitals. The inhabitants of Baghdad, Mosul, Aleppo, Hamah, Hums, and Damascus enjoyed full hospital and clinic facilities.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Ar-Razi are the shining stars in the firmament of Arabian Medicine Abicenna was called the Second teacher—Aristotle being the first His "Qanon," the predecessor of Osler's Principles and Practice of Medicines, was the guide for medical study in European Universities from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. The "Qanon" was still used as a text book in the Universities of Louvain and Montpellier up to the year 1650.

The most striking characteristics of Arab physicians were their keen sense of observation and their diagnostic acumen Handicapped by the lack of X-ray, laboratory, and other modern aids in diagnosis, they compensated by developing to the highest degree their human senses.

DAILY JOURNALISM IN INDIA

A Record Of Casualties

PATNA, (By Mail).

With the closure of the "Indian Nation" Bihar will be without a daily of its own. Enquiries made elicit the information that there is no likelihood of the "Searchlight" being revived until the introduction of the new reforms. The Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga is understood to have spent between Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lakhs in equipping the Indian Nation Press and running the paper during the last 13 months. During this period it had about six editors. I understand that the job section of the Indian Nation Press will be kept going.

The running of a daily newspaper was in the best of circumstances an expensive business, but it has become much more so in these days of intensive competition and acute economic depression. Among the noteworthy casualties in daily journalism during the last ten years may be mentioned the "Independent" of Allahabad, the "Daily Chronicle" of Delhi, the "Englishman" of Calcutta (now appearing as a weekly), the 'To-day' of Benares (a Congress organ), and lastly the "Indian Nation"' of Patna. The "Indian Daily Mail.' has closed down.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS' COMPETITION

Opportunity For Indian Artists

The attention of the Indian Artists and Craftsmen is invited to the forthcoming Royal Society of Arts' Annual Competition of Industrial Designs to be held in next June at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Innstitute Road, South Kensington, London. It is open to two classes (a) all British subjects and (b) British students in British Schools of Art, and kindred Institutions.

The Competition will be divided under the following heads:—

(1) Architectural Decoration (2) Textiles (3) Furniture (4) Book Production (5) Advertising and Commercial Art (6) Miscellaneous. Particulars of each section and other details can be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay or Director of Industries, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN ARTISTS.

The competition is growing in importance every year, the number of entries now being double what they were in 1924. It has undoubtedly shown that there is no lack of talent available in the British Empire and it has also been the means of rewording several designers whose work would otherwise have been unknown. This year, it will be noted, that a prize is being offered in the Textile section for designs for Oriental carpets which will be of special interest to Indian artists and craftsmen.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Intending competitors must apply to the Secretary of the Society. John Street, Adelphi, London between May 2 and May 9 for the necessary forms of entry; the last day for receiving entries will be May 21. The designs will be received at the Imperial College of Science and Technology between June 6 and 8. In all scholarships and prizes amounting to about £1,400 are offered in connection with the 1932 competition.

REMEDIES OF UNTOWARD FATE

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The LUNAR ECLIPSE occurred on the 22nd March last. On this auspicious Occasion, considering the hardship of present days when "REPEATED SHOCKS AGAIN AND AGAIN EXHAUST AND NUMB THE ELASTIC POWER OF SOULS", we held a big Purascharan Ceremony of Nine Planets (i.e., Nabagraha Jag) with their presiding Deities and prepared a lot of our Marvellous Talismans attended by a BIRAT JAGNA for the welfare of the General Public performed at the world renowned and highly admired ALL INDIA ASTROLOGICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY of 105, Grey Street. Calcutta, under the direct supervision of world's greatest Astrologer and Palmist and author of many Astrological Books—PRESIDENT PROF: PANDIT B. K. BHATTACHARYYA, JYOTIRBHUSAN, F.T.S. (30 years expd.) who is well-versed in Tantra and Vedic works and whose efficiency has startled the present world swayed under the domination of the sceptics and the so-called scientists.

During this auspicious occasion we have decided to distribute all our marvellously efficacious Talismans at HALF PRICE to give them a wider circulation, amongst our clients and General Public for four weeks from the day of the LUNAR ECLIPSE (i.e. up to 21st April next. It is particularly requested to our benevolent clients and well wishers of the Society to book their orders immediately to avoid the shocking of disappointment as there remains a limited number of Talismans specially prepared during the Lunar Eclipse.

THIS CONCESSION WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO WILL REMIT THE HALF PRICE OF THE FOLLOWING TALISMANS AND As. 6 EXTRA FOR EACH PARCEL IN ADVANCE WITH THEIR NAMES AND GOTRAS AND THEREBY ENABLING THEM TO UTILISE THIS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN SECURING FOR THEM THE MOST EFFICACIOUS & MARVELLOUSLY POTENT TALISMANS PREPARED ON THIS RARE OCCASION. NEEDLESS TO MENTION THAT THESE TALISMANS WHICH ARE NECESSARILY LIMITED IN NUMBER, ARE THOUSAND TIMES MORE STRONGER IN ACTION THAN THOSE PREPARED IN ORDINARY TIMES. THE NIRMALYA AND PROSAD with the desired Talismans will be sent to the Hindu clients by Registered Post.

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SHYAMA TALISMAN: — It is many in one. While making you free from debts, it will give you plenty of wealth with a happy band of joyous children, at the same time make you proof against all attacks by enemies. Price Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects price Rs. 47-5.

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Congress Propaganda Through Official Eyes

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government have noticed an increasing tendency in unauthorised news sheets, purporting to be issued by the Congress, to spread false and alarmist stories, often of a disgusting character, about the manner in which persons accused of taking part in civil disobedience have been treated by the police. The fact that the persons making these allegations have not the courage to come forward openly will no doubt be noticed by the public, who will also remember the results of inquiries made into other allegations in the past for which the Congress Working Committee were responsible. Government regard it as a peculiarly cowardly method of attack that those who claim to be organising a movement based on Truth should, under shelter of anonymity, seek to discredit Indian officers, upon whose daily protection they depend, by means of false propaganda carefully and systematically spread not only in India but in other countries, where, without means of verification, it will naturally be regarded as reflecting on the standard of public service in this country. Government are confident that the public will join them in condemning this kind of Congress propaganda and will refuse to assist in giving currency to false and obscesse stores. Government are always prepared to listen to any bona fide complaint based on personal knowledge, but they do not propose to take any notice of wild and irresponsible allegations and the public may safely regard all such allegations as entirely unfounded.

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BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Sharp Decline In Prices

BUYERS HOLDING BACK

Bombay, March 24.

As anticipated in our last week's report, prices in all kinds of yarns have experienced a sharp decline but on the whole the decline in Coarse counts is particularly heavy. Constant Hartals in the market, heavy decline in Cotton and irregular movement of the Dollar Sterling Cross rate, have produced considerable lack of confidence amongst the merchants with the result that most of them are new inclined to clear off their holdings at the best possible market rates whereas buyers have been difficult to find. There has been therefore a serious pressure to sell their holdings by several merchants which naturally result into heavy decline in prices without any business doing. The present quotations in the market are more or less nominal in as much as there has been no business of importance transacted at present and market is rather in a confused state. Owing to holidays it is difficult to find the actual quotations by many of our important Mills but it is very likely that the Mills will be rather maintaining the present level of prices in as much as even if they lower their quotations there is hardly any chance for bulk business at the moment. The future tendency of the yearn market is therefore distinctly week and prices are more inclined to decline at present.

ENGLISH YARNS:—There has been a heavy fall in prices of English yarns in spot owing to restricted offtake and larger arrivals Reports from other centres are also of the same character. Forward business is out of question at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS:—Prices in Japanese as well as in Shanghai yarns have also been declining in sympathy with other yarns and stocks have been accumulating in both these class of yarns, not only in Bombay, but in Madras and Calcutta. Some of the dealers who made heavy purchases during the last few weeks in anticipation of realizing better prices due to expectation of continuation of war between China and Japan, now find themselves very hard hit and are offering their holdings at prices which leave them considerable losses. The Japanese Exchange has remained steady and a fair turnover has taken place in Japanese yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—The improvement in demand experienced in this class of yarns during the last two months, is not now in evidence and the undertone has been distinctly weak Reports from almost all consuming districts are far from encouraging and it is further reported that a big bulk of Japanese yarns has now entered in all most all consuming districts and has been heavily competing with the Italian and several other Art Silk yarns. The quality has found favour everywhere and as prices of Japanese yarns have been daily declining the sales in Italian and other well-known qualities have now been steadily falling. The tendency is for a further decline in prices and as usual in declining markets the demand has considerably fallen off.

NIDIAN YARNS:—Most of the local merchants who have been holding large stocks of Indian yarns are now getting disappointed owing to fears of heavy loss as a result of the sharp decline in prices of Cotton and consequently in prices of yarns, and also due to very restricted offtake. Many of the up-country Mills have already started a campaign of cutting prices and meeting the demand for their markets, at lower rates and consequently reports from consuming districts have been rather disappointing. Calcutta is regarded very weak whereas demand in Madras has been falling off. In Rangoon prices are reported to have declined in sympathy with fall in prices both in Bombay and Calcutta. On the whole, it would appear as if there has been a natural reaction in yarns in all markets and whilst much more will depend upon the future course of Cotton prices we believe the markets will remain unsettled for sometime to come.

GROWING TOLL OF THE WORKLESS

World-Wild Increase

GENEVA (By Mail).

The statistics received by the International Labour Office continue to show an almost universal increase in unemployment as compared with the early part of last year. The latest figures are.—

	1932.	1931.
Gt. Britain & Northern Ireland ..	2,854,790	2,662,342
Australia	118,732	104,952
Canada	35,206	28,266
New Zealand	46,194	7,596
Irish Free State	31,000	26,000
United States	8,300,000	.....
France	278,000	44,000
Germany ..	6,041,000	4,886,000
Italy	1,015,000	663,000

The other European countries all show similar increases.

LOTTERY FOR CALCUTTA HOSPITALS

Proposal Ruled Out

A suggestion that the Calcutta Corporation should organize a lottery on lines similar to those run by the Irish Free State was put forward by Dr. K. S. Roy at a meeting of the Corporation when the Budget was discussed. The Mayor, (Dr. B. C. Roy) however, ruled the suggestion out of order.

Dr. Roy moved that an additional item on the income side be provided for Rs. 10 lakhs and that the Corporation should move the Government for permission to organize a lottery in aid of hospitals in Calcutta, similar to those organized by the Irish Free State. Dr. Roy drew attention to the inadequacy of hospital accommodation in the city and pointed out how hospitals in Ireland had benefited by the State lottery held there. If the Calcutta Corporation had a similar lottery not only would the hospitals be fitted with up-to-date equipment but more hospitals could be provided to meet the growing demand.

In ruling the motion out of order, the Mayor said that if Dr. Roy could point out any section in the Calcutta Municipal Act, under which the Corporation could hold such a lottery, he would be glad to apply to the Government for the necessary permission.

SANCTION NEEDED.

Dr. Roy said that in 1817 a Lottery Committee was formed which was employed for 20 years in formulating schemes for the improvement of the town. The Town Hall was built, the Beliaghata Canal was constructed and many streets were opened out as a result of this Committee's labours.

The Mayor pointed out that under the existing law Government sanction had to be obtained.

TWO BOOKS ON INDIA

Books on India pour from the presses with amazing frequency. Most of them might just as well have never been written, but two which will shortly be before the public are well worthy of notice.

One, which was published on March 11 is by the Maharaja of Burdwan. It is entitled "The Indian Horizon," and it is mainly composed of a series of lectures which the Maharaja of Burdwan delivered in America on the occasion of his last visit to that country. In a sense, therefore, the book contains little matter that is new, but nevertheless it is extremely illuminating and presents a point of view which in many respects is unique. There is a foreword to the book by the Marquis of Zealand.

The second book has only just been completed in manuscript from, but it is to be published early in May. This will be a volume of some 140,000 words by Professor John Coatman, who, as most people know, is now at the London School of Economics. Mr. Coatman, as Director of Publicity during the regime of Lord Irwin, wts very much behind the political scenes. He does not hesitate to make revelations, and there is a great deal in his book which is definitely intriguing.

Mr. Coatman has courage of a rare order. While his pen is in no sense vitriolic, it nevertheless sinks beneath the outer shell of complacency and digs deeply into criticism. What Mr. Coatman has to say of the I. C. S. will not please all the members of that angust body. His revelations regarding the inner working of the Congress machine at critical moments in India's political history will cause the Congress to gnash its teeth. Then there is a chapter on persons and personalities which, to say the least is revealing.

THE REPENTANT GAMBLER

Money In Street

NICE (By Mail).

An American woman's conscientious scruples concerning money which she had won at the gaming table resulted in a pleasant surprise for people walking along the Promenade des Anglais here.

Mrs. Anne Smedley Fowler, of Boston, who is spending a holiday at Nice, had never gambled in her life, but yielded to a sudden temptation to try her luck at baccarat. She very quickly won £560.

But before she left the Casino she sat for a while in meditation, and eventually reached the conclusion that it would be wicked to keep money won by gambling.

Without more ado she opened a window and scattered her roll of bank-notes among the pedestrians below. She had thus, she afterwards explained, satisfied her conscience, even while enjoying the gambler's thrill, for which she had longed for years.

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SHAW'S NEW PLAY IN AMERICA

Some Vaudeville And Much Preaching

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play "Too True to be Good," performed at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, last night, left playgoers rather bewildered. New York critics who attended the premiere declared that Shaw has written a musical comedy story and some fairly good vaudeville to which Beatrice Lillie in nurse's uniform contributes an important share.

Through three long acts the dramatist emphasises his conviction that the world has gone a bit "potty" since the war. One of the characters, says the "New York Tribune", aptly described things just before the curtain fell on the first act, when he said, "The play is now virtually over, but the characters will continue to discuss it for two more acts."

Brooks Atkinson, writing in the "New York Times", says the play "sounds like the conversation of an elderly gentleman feeling comfortable on a veranda after a carnivorous dinner." It is also described as consisting of "unbelievably long lectures by Shavian automata at the expense of the British Army, religion, the League of Nations, politics, matrimony, art and morality.

The final words of the play spoken by "The Elder" express its sentiment: "I must preach, preach, preach, even when I have nothing to say," and the curtain falls with the garrulous old Prophet still preaching.

The story discloses a pampered patient (Hope Williams, a popular New York comedienne) ill with measles. Shaw provides a cure by way of Beatrice Lillie as nurse, and an attractive young burglar. Patient, nurse and burglar run away together to somewhere abroad, where they masquerade as British trippers. Here the Preacher, who has played at being burglar, delivers his sermon exhorting mankind to find "the way of life."

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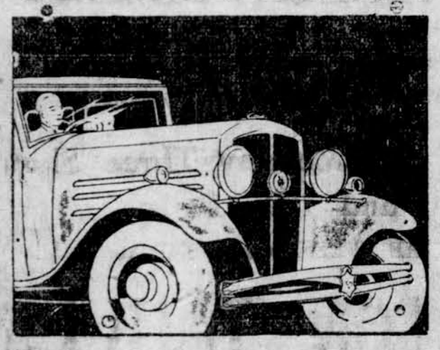

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URDU PUBLICATIONS

Increased Interest In Science

IRTIQA. By Mushtaq Ahmad Wajdi. Can be had from Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aiwan-e-Gabad, Deccan. 8-1|2 x 5-1|2. Pp. 105. Bound Rs. 1-6-0 Unbound Re. 1.

This is perhaps the first work of its kind in Urdu written on such an important subject as evolution. There are several reasons why there is a dearth of Urdu books on scientific subjects, one of them being the paucity of suitable terms to give expression to the scientific terms and expressions in use to-day. But thanks to the efforts of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, this difficulty has been, to a great extent, surmounted since the publication by it of a dictionary of scientific terms in 1925. The establishment of the Urdu University at Hyderabad has also given a great impetus. And consequently we see that books on almost all subjects, of course in a very limited number, are gradually cropping up, and it is expected that before long the Urdu language will become sufficiently rich and come to hold its own. The book under notice is a very successful attempt of this type and although the writer has drawn upon the works of European authors yet he has dealt with the subject in a way as if it is his own. The exposition of the entire subject is indeed praiseworthy and the language used is as simple as it is grand. There are, of course, certain expressions which orthodox people will not like, but they cannot be helped in works of this nature which are not books on religion. The writer deserves congratulations on producing such a well-written book.

HAMZAD. By Ishtiaq Husain Quraishi, M.A., National Muslim University Library, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. 7"x5". Pp. 47. Annas 6.

It is a social drama in one Act, describing the anxieties and worries of an aged man who had married a young girl who not only did not like him but was actually in love with another man, a friend of her husband. This aged man had a very intelligent servant and one who sympathised with him in his difficulties. Ultimately he hatched a plot for getting rid of her, thus saving the honour of his master. And he succeeded in it. The drama ends in a divorce brought about under conditions which were regarded by all concerned as something supernatural save the servant and his accomplices, who were all working in the best interests of the master. The drama can be enacted in one room and no special dresses are required for it. It is highly readable and the interest is kept up from start to finish. The language throughout is very chaste and polished.

HUSN-E-FITRAT. By the late Munshi Gorakh Parshad "Ibrat". Can be had from the Aiwan-e-Isha'at, Gorakhpur, U.P. 5-1|2"x 4-1|2". Pp. 32x80. Annas 12.

Munshi Gorakh Parshad "Ibrat" was a contemporary of Azad and Hali and wrote good poetry. Some of his poems have already been published. He began to write the "masnavi" under notice in the year 1890 when it used to be published weekly in the "Tuti-e-Hind" of Meerut. Afterwards the poet stopped publishing it from he could not complete the same owing to the stress of his legal work. In 1918 the health of the poet began to fail and then he thought of completing his unfinished poem. He added 150 couplets and completed it. It may be added that the poet passed away a few days after the completion of the poem which has been written in allegorical terms, showing the powers of the heart, the soul, the different faculties of man, and so forth. The subject is one which has not been touched upon by any other poet and this lends extra beauty and charm to it. The underlying theme is one and finds its culmination in pathos for the poet closes the poem by saying that the beautiful world of the body came to an end with his death. The poem is a fine attempt and will repay perusal.

BRIAND—APOSTLE OF FREEDOM

True Friend Of Britain

Mr. Arthur David writes in the "Daily Herald":—

"Briand is dead!"

Those unexpected words brought with them a feeling of shock and grief that is in itself a tribute to the great personality that has just passed away.

Eleven times Premier of France, holder of so many other Ministerial posts that cartoonists called him "The Perpetual Minister," worker for peace and for European unity, he was a rare blend of practical statesman and romantic idealist, with a mellowing sense of humour—sometimes slightly tinged with cynicism.

A STRIKING FIGURE.

A determined stocky figure, grizzly hair of an unconventional length, a cigarette between his lips, clothes that were always comfortable rather than smart—that is Aristide Briand as he appeared.

As he appeared, that is, in his later years: that, for instance, is how he looked when I last saw him in Paris, about a year ago. It is many years since I first met him, and the changes were so gradual that one hardly noticed them. Notwithstanding his somewhat unkempt externals, he was a striking figure. And, in his earlier days, he was a man to attract attention.

Possibly the outstanding feature, then and later, was his eyes. Brown, shrewd, and piercing, they would fasten on a companion in conversation like rivets. They seemed to exercise a power almost hypnotic.

Seventy years ago—on March 23—he was born in Brittany.

In his early days he was a lawyer, and a Socialist. He ventured into journalism, becoming editor of the "Lanterne"; at the age of forty he entered the Chamber. Four years later he received his first Cabinet appointment, as Minister of Education in the Sarrien Government.

From that moment he was little out of the public eye.

But in his rare moments of respite, he loved to live an undisturbed life in the country. He liked to be near a river, reliving the days of his boyhood, when one of his ambitions was to become a sailor.

An uncle, who was a Loire pilot, was the first to instill the love of a sailor's life into his heart. This uncle was drowned in his calling, his heavy boots dragging him down when he had fallen overboard.

HIS CHIEF HOBBY.

The loss of his uncle led to the abandonment of his boyish aspirations, but the sight and sound of water remained among his pleasures in his maturer years.

His chief hobby was fishing, a restful pastime that kept him in his beloved surroundings.

Only two months ago did he finally leave public life, when he resigned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The telegram sent to him on that occasion by Sir John Simon was a valedictory message from one friend to another. "I hope you will continue to lend the weight of your great authority to the cause for which you have worked so long."

Sir John amplified this by referring to "the great services which you have rendered to the cause of peace."

How widely he was regarded as an apostle of peace may be gauged by German comment after his defeat in the French Presidential election last year. This was held by the German Press to signify the disowning of the policy of peace.

He had become admired in Germany in the time of Stresemann, with whom he had co-operated painstakingly, in most difficult days, for better relations between France and Germany. So assiduously did these two statesmen persevere in their efforts for a peaceful understanding between their two countries that in the year 1926 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to them conjointly.

His crushing defeat in the Presidential election was a shattering blow to him. He crumpled under it, and from that day his health and strength began to fail. One electioneering gibe that wounded him deeply was an insidious pamphlet guying his candidature, and containing the cruel suggestion that there might be one good reason to vote for Briand—to get him out of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AS AN ORATOR.

As an orator Briand had few rivals in France. He refrained from floweery language, his speeches were recitals of facts, delivered with pungent force, and captivated his audiences by the man's obvious belief in the things he was saying.

An impetuous man, too. A never-to-be-forgotten night in the Chamber was when he returned to face the Deputies from Cannes in 1922.

At Cannes, where German financial conditions and obligations were to be considered, he met Lloyd George, who persuaded him to play a game of golf. Briand, inveigled into trying this strange game, naturally lost; and news of the encounter leaked out.

He dashed back to Paris, delivered a passionate speech to the Chamber, closing, to the consternation of all, with the announcement of his resignation.

His successor was M. Poincare, whose policy was that of the Ruhr occupation, and much of Briand's work on conciliatory lines was negatived. But his day was to come again.

He was a leading figure in the Locarno Treaty, and was a delegate for France at practically all the meetings that have been held, at Geneva and elsewhere, where the affairs of the nations of Europe have been under discussion.

PLAN FOR EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION.

It was at Geneva in 1930 that he launched his plan for an Economic Confederation of European States; but he wanted assurances that the path leading to it should be along peaceful ways.

And therefore he would never consent to weakening the defences of France, before he was satisfied that her neighbours would be willing to let her live in peace. One of his grievances, in carrying out his policy of reconciliation and better relations with former enemies, was, as he put it, "at each gesture of generosity they whisper among themselves: 'Aha, France is weakening!'"

In spite of this miscontruction of his attitude in Germany, there is no doubt that Aristide Briand was a true worker for peace; all his work since the days of the Versailles Treaty bears testimony to his sincerity.

When he retired from active politics, the French Cabinet begged him to become permanent French representative on the League of Nations; but he refused.

FRIEND OF BRITAIN.

He felt that his day was done, and retired to his country home at Cocherel. He lived very quietly there, and hoped to spend the evening of his life in his beloved rural surroundings.

But the cold weather drove him back to more urban comforts; and to Paris, where he had been so distinguished a figure, he returned to breathe his last.

His name most certainly appears among the signatures of treaties more often than that of any other man; in ten years he is said to have signed 236 treaties.

His loss will be mourned in England, whose true friend he was; and if his life was a lonely one—he never married—it was fruitful; and there will be sympathy in many lands at the passing of Aristide Briand, Apostle of Peace.

INTENSIVE SWEEP TO CHECK GROWING CRIME

Watch On Proposed Budding Gangsters

Scotland Yard's flying squad may take to the air in its pursuit of the modern motor bandit.

One of the proposals elaborated by Lord Trenchard and broadly outlined for the "Daily Herald" (London) is that an aeroplane may supplement the employment of the 90 m.p.m. cars.

The proposals are part of the new and intensive battle against the growing volume of crime.

A scheme is being completed by Lord Trenchard—as the "Daily Herald" forecast at the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Police—which will render crime much less of a paying game and vastly more dangerous.

Motor bandits, pests of London's night life, are the particular objective of one plan, the details of which Scotland Yard naturally wish to keep secret.

Other proposals are:

Young constables with ambition to become detectives are to be given an early chance of helping C. I. D. men on "observation" duties.

"Specials" (volunteer constables) are to be used more extensively in linking up uniformed police in covering "beats."

Uniformed constables and "specials" are to be brought into closer touch and co-operation with the C. I. D. and the Flying Squad Force.

More wireless and more police telephone boxes at various points in and around London.

Budding gangsters to be shadowed until their habits and movements are as well-known to the police as those of old lags.

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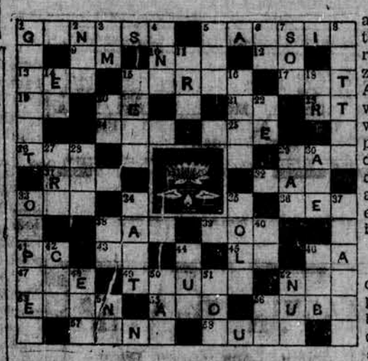
Key Solution deposited with the Benares Bank Ltd., Benares.

Sole Ref: Chambers's XX Century Dictionary, (any Edn. from 1927.)

X-WORD PUZZLE NO. V-2.



ERRATA—In Sq. No. 33 for O read C. Empty Sq. to the left of Sq. No. 25 is No. 25. Read E in the Sq. under Sq. No. 21 and not under 22.

RULES OF ENTRY.

1. The 1st prize will be awarded to the correct or the nearest correct solution received, and the other prizes **strictly in order of merit.** A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the Key Solution. The prizes may be combined or divided at the Secretary's discretion whose decision in all matters must be accepted as final and legally binding.

2. Solutions may be sent on this form or on plain paper. The Entry Fee should be sent Only by Money Order, and M. O. receipt should accompany the solutions. The full address and the number of entries sent, should be written on the envelopes containing the solutions.

For other particulars and free leaflets apply to:—The Secretary, Lotus Crossword Syndicate, Benares City.

CLUES ACROSS.—(1) Hindu God..; (5) Dried ripe grape; (9) I am (abbr.); (10) Born; (12) Thus, (13) To seize; (15) Concealed; (17) Destiny; (19) A Chinese weight; (20) That is (abbr.); (21) Verginya (abbr.); (23) RT (actual); (24) A prefix; (25) A Japanese coin; (26) Twice Five; (29) A bolt; (31) Temper; (32) To tap; (33) The top; (36) George (abbr.); (38) Carriage; (39) A pillow (Scot.); (41) PC (actual); (43) Among; (45) Look; See!; (46) Hall (Scot.); (47) To weed; (49) A drab; (52) One celled fruit; (53) Pertaining to dawn; (55) Past; (56) An Inflammatory swelling..; (57) Bombast; (58) A corm.

CLUES DOWN.—(1) A giddy girl; (2) The egg of a louce; (3) Them; (4) An, a; (5) To put in order; (6) Isabella (abbr.); (7) The sun; (8) To find fault; (11) Sooner; (14) East Indies (abbr.); (15) To peep; (16) Iris; (18) Before; (20) IP (actual); (22) If; (27) An important date; (28) To take hold of; (29) Pouch; (30) Pt. t. of eat; (33) A nonentity; (34) A handle; (35) A tax; (37) A spokesman; (38) Company (abbr.); (40) To cheat; (42) To caress fondly; (44) To pull..; (46) Nave of a wheel; (48) Organ of hearing; (50) A renegade; (51) A clumsy person; (52) Beckon; (54) No (Scot.); (56) BL (actual).

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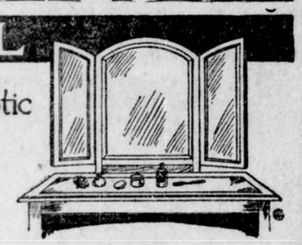

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GOOD DAYS FOR PEDESTRIANS COMING!

Get Knocked Down And Claim Damages!

DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE NOT TO BE PROVED: PROPOSED BILL

Pedestrians injured by motor-cars may in future be entitled to compensation without the present necessity of proving negligence by the driver.

This important amendment to the law is shortly to be embodied in a Bill to be introduced into Parliament.

The proposal has been put forward by the Pedestrians' Association.

Sir Alexander Butterworth, a vice-president of the Association, said to the "Daily Herald" in Mail Week:

"It is not generally known that the amendment we ask for has long been the law in practically every European country.

"It is also the law in this country with regard to aeroplanes—another little-known fact.

"As the law stands at present, even if a person is killed on the pavement, the relatives have no claim, if the driver has not been guilty of negligence.

"It often happens that a person is knocked unconscious or killed and there are no witnesses. It is obviously impossible to prove negligence against the motorist.

"There is also the fact that many pedestrian sufferers are poor people, and are unable to fight the insurance companies."

It will also be suggested that the new proposal can be worked by an extended insurance scheme for drivers.

"Compensation is not to be paid if want of care is proved on the part of the pedestrian," said Sir Alexander.

"The pedestrian asks nothing except to go about his lawful business in safety. Is it not simple justice that if he be killed or injured through no fault of his own, he or his relatives should be entitled to compensation?

A NOVEL EXHIBITION

Soviet Method Of Improving Production

(By MAIL).

Moscow.—"Exhibitions" of spoiled or low-quality goods have appeared in many shop windows on the principal streets of Moscow.

This is probably the first time in history that stores deliberately advertise the inferiority of their goods. It illustrates strikingly what the Soviet leaders mean by "self-criticism."

The displays of horrible examples of bad workmanship, negligence and worse are intended to drive home the need for higher quality of Soviet production. There is no fear that they will discourage business, since the demand for goods still exceeds by far the available supplies.

A bread shop on the Petrovka thus exhibits convincing samples of spoilage by bakeries. One of the samples shows bits of string in a loaf of bread. Another loaf is cut in two to show that it is hollow and clotted inside.

The same sort of negative advertising is carried on by a department store. From the goods provided by State industry it has selected and arranged in its shop windows a few choice horrors: leaky galoshes, unevenly woven cloth, misshapen crockery, etec.

An intensive campaign for higher quality in all lines of manufacture is under way. The problem of spoilage is recognized as one of the gravest faced by the Soviet regime. As against the impressive figures for achievement in respect to quantity of production, the figures for quality advancement are small and often show retrogression.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments

Mr. A. F. Ferram, Deputy Assistant Resident, Aden, with effect from the 4th March 1932.

Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps, vice Mr. D. MacLachlan, I. C. S.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Poona, vice Mr. A. M. Macmillan, transferred.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., to officiate as Collector of Larkana during the absence of Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., on special duty.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty, to officiate as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Pope, C. I. E., I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Superintendent of Salt and Excise in Sind, is granted with effect from 1st April 1932 leave for a total period of six months.

Dr. Y. N. Kadam, Psyl. Ass. is appointed as Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, for two years with effect from 18th March 1932.

The following appointments vice Mr. W. Grieve, I. E. S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr. R. H. Beckett, C. I. E., I. E. S., on leave:—

(1) Mr. Sorab Nanabhoy Moos, to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

(2) Khan Bahadur Sheheriarji Dababhai Contractor, to officiate as Educational Inspector in Sind.

(3) Mr. Syed Nurullah, Educational Inspector, Central Division, to officiate as Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

Dr. N. M. Chavan, L.M. and S., B. M. S., has been appointed as Medical Officer in charge, Moray Dispensary, Malwan, from 3rd March 1932.

Dr. K. V. Chipkar, to officiate as Superintendent, Matheran, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING GIRL

Three Convicted And Five Acquitted On Appeal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the Bombay High Court today, Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield set aside the conviction and sentence of Runjya Mohan and seven others, who had appealed against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, convicting eight accused on a charge of kidnapping a girl aged about eight, with intent to marry her forcibly to the first accused. Their Lordships, however, convicted the first three accused on a charge of kidnapping and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There were eleven accused in the case of whom three were acquitted by the Lower Court, and five more by the High Court.

PROSECUTION STORY.

A bridegroom and a marriage party were arrested by the police on the complaint of the father of the bride. According to the prosecution, her father was trying to find a suitable match for his daughter, and with that object in view, had gone to a village nearby on April 26. The first accused, taking advantage of his absence, kidnapped the girl with the help of ten others, who were alleged to have assisted him in performing her marriage with the first accused. When her father returned home at night, he was informed by his wife that the girl had been forcibly taken away by the accused. So he immediately went in search of her and on his way found all the accused sitting near the Maruti Temple. Suspecting that the marriage had already taken place, he without losing time, went straight to the police station and lodged a complaint.

THREE CONVICTED.

The first accused stated that although the father did not consent to, the mother was in favour of the marriage, and that she was present when it was performed. The rest of the accused stated that they did not take part in performing the marriage, but seeing that a marriage was going on, they had simply gone there to bless the couple.

The assessors found the first three accused 'guilty' and the rest 'not guilty.'

The Sessions Judge, however, convicted eight of them, and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Aggrieved by this decision the eight accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence of all the appellants, but convicted the first three appellants on a charge of kidnapping and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

From TO-NIGHT
A SYMPHONY OF EMOTION
BY THE SCREEN'S BELOVED LOVERS

Merely Mary Ann

A Fox 1932 Movietone Super Talkie

"KISS ME GOODNIGHT . .
NOT GOODBYE!"
Janet supplies the words and Love the melody

JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in Merely Mary Ann with BERYL MERCER and J. M. KERRIGAN

His head was in the clouds till a pretty girl brought him down to earth. Romance of youth — with two smiles for every tear.

U
2A

Saturday, Sunday and Monday Three Shows
4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
OTHER DAYS IN THE WEEK 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES
(DHOBI TALAO).

WEATHER REPORT

Weekly Survey

POONA, March 24.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending 23rd March:—

A western disturbance which entered Baluchistan as a low pressure area on the morning of the 20th intensified during the next two days and lay over Upper Sind and South-West Punjab on the 23rd causing a few falls of rain along the North West Frontier on the 20th, 21st and 22nd. The temperature was generally above normal in North-west India on the 20th being markedly high in Baluchistan and Sind. High temperatures also prevailed on the 22nd in the Punjab and Rajputana and extended in West United Provinces and central parts of the country the next day. Thunderstorms caused scattered falls of rain in Assam almost throughout the week and a few falls in the Punjab Hills, Malabar and Chota Nagpur on the 16th, in Orissa on the 17th, in Bengal on the 18th and in Upper Burma on the 17th, and 18th Local thunderstorm rain also occurred in Orissa on the 19th and 20th and a few thundershowers in Bengal from the 19th to 22nd in Upper Burma on the 20th, in Tenasserim on the 21st and 22nd —A. P.

Temperature Above Normal

POONA, March 24.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved to the North Punjab and is filling up after causing nearly general rain in North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Baluchistan. East and North Punjab and Kashmir. Nearly general thunderstorm rain has occurred in West Central India, West Central Provinces and Berar with a few falls in East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Assam. Temperature is above normal from the Punjab to South-west Bengal. A fresh western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Amraoti one inch; Seoni three-quarters; Pachmarhi half; Guna, Indore, Akola, Jubbulpore, Nagpur quarter, Srinagar half, Chaman, Dalbandin, Ajmer quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Baluchistan and increase in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and North Punjab. Thunderstorms with rain will continue in West Central Provinces and extend in East Central Provinces, East Central India and Northeast India.—A. P.

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SMALL INSURANCE FOR MASSES:
WANTED AGENTS and ORGANISERS.
For Particulars apply to the MANAGER.

SUPPORT
Swadeshi Industries
SMOKE
"PRADHAN SPECIAL CIGARETTES"
It has stood the test of time
Made of
INDIAN TOBACCO CAPITAL LABOUR

Agents:—KISEN SHROFF & Co.,
Thakurdwar BOMBAY.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY! HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!! GREATEST INDIAN TALKIE! DURING THIS WEEK!!

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S

GORGEOUS 100% TALKING, SINGING and DANCING DRAMA IN HINDI

GULBAKAVALI

Supervised by Mr. N. B. DESAI and Directed bt Mr. A. P. KAPOOR

WITH

MISS ZEBUNISSA
The Reputed INDIAN Screen Star
Supported by Miss NAJJU BEGUM

ASHRAFKHAN
The Renowned Stage Songster
Supported by PRABHASHANKER

RATES: Rs. 2; Re. 1; As. 12; 8; 4 and 3.

GULBAKAVALI

PICTURE OF ADMIRABLE ADVENTURES LOVE-THRILLS MIRACLES AND MYSTERY at

GLOBE-TALKIES

(SANDHURST ROAD

SHOWS

DAILY 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m. EXTRA ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS AT 3 p.m.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY FOR FEBRUARY

Increase Of Over Crore Over February Of 1931

BOMBAY, Mar. 24.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports for the month of February 1932 amounted to Rs. 13.93 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.09 crore, or 8 per cent. over the figure for the month of February last year, but a decrease of Rs. 63.68 lakhs or 4 per cent., as compared with the figures for the month of February 1930. The increase of Rs. 1.09 crore is entirely due to larger shipments of gold and silver. Imports of merchandise and treasure and exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise showed a considerable decrease.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS.

The imports of mecchandise were valued at Rs. 3.97 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.45 crore, or nearly 27 per cent., as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year and of Rs. 1.51 crore, or nearly 28 per cent., as compared with those for the same month of the year 1929-30. The fall of Rs. 1.45 crore is chiefly attributable to smaller arrivals of sugar, motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof, raw cotton (Rs. 9.8 lakhs, though the quantity imported was larger by 199 tons), wheat (Rs. 9.55 lakhs), metals and ores (Rs. 3.57 lakhs) and liquors and instruments, apparatus etc. (over Rs. 5 lakhs each). Imports of cotton piece-goods, on the other hand, rose by over 9 1/4 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 16.14 lakhs in value and those of machinery and mill work by over Rs. 8.64 lakhs. The imports of artificial silk piece-goods also showed an increase of over 2 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 3.22 lakhs in value. Imports or gold amounted to Rs. 7.39 lakhs as against Rs. 16.04 lakhs and Rs. 32.6 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 1.41 lakhs against Rs. 2.67 crores and Rs. 1.94 crores in February 1931 and 1930 respectively.

IMPORT DUTY COLLECTIONS.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1.25 crores of which Rs. 16.24 lakhs represented duty on articles of luxury, as against approximately 2 crores in February 1931 and Rs. 1.32 crores in January 1932.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.21 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2.11 crores, or 49 per cent., over the figures for February 1931 and of Rs. 4.37 crores, or 66 per cent., over those of February 1930. The decrease of Rs. 2.11 crores is entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—Rs. 2.3 crores). Exports of seeds, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 18.76 lakhs in value, although the quantity shipped was smaller by 695 tons, and those of grains, pulse and flour by 5,802 tons in quantity and by Rs.95 lakhs in value. Shipments of gold amounted to Rs. 7.36 crores against nil in February 1931 and 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 10.61 lakhs against nil and Rs. 2.05 lakhs respectively.

Re-Export of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 6.99 lakhs and Rs. 2.01 lakhs respectively to Rs. 19.23 lakhs.

STATISTICS FOR 11 MONTHS.

The Trade statistics of the first eleven months of the current financial year 1931-32 show a falling off of Rs. 20.03 crores, or nearly 29 per cent., in imports, from the figure for the corresponding months of the previous year and of Rs. 42.66 crores, or 46 per cent. from those for the same months of the year 1929-30. Exports, however, show an advance of Rs. 33.24 crores, or 62 per cent. and of Rs. 18.1 crores, or 26 per cent. respectively as compared with the figures for the last and not session to yellup on same period of 1930-31 and 1929-30. Imports of gold fell by, Rs. 6.99 crores and Rs. 6.71 crores to Rs. 1.59 crores and those of silver by Rs. 6.29 crores and Rs. 6.16 crores to Rs. 2.72 crores respectively. Imports of merchandise also fell by Rs. 6.72 crores and Rs. 29.97 crores to Rs. 45.4 crores. The fall of Rs. 6.72 crores from the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of cotton piece-goods (20 3/4 million yards or —Rs. 1.22 crores), sugar (—89,561 tons and —Rs. 1.16 crores) metals and ores (—Rs. 1.09 crore), wheat —Rs. 63.82 lakhs), motor-cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (—Rs. 61.31 lakhs), kerosene oil (—Rs. 43.46 lakhs and machinery and mill-work (—Rs. 35.12 lakhs). Imports of artificial silks piece-goods, on the other hand, increased by over Rs. 29 3/8 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 57.35 lakhs in value and those of alizorine and aniline dyes by Rs. 33.1 lakhs in value.

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 63.28 crores as against Rs. 36.95 lakhs and Rs. 49,450 only and those of silver to Rs. 1.51 crores against Rs. 1.75 crore and Rs. 1.28 crore respectively during the corresponding period of the year 1930-31 and 1929-1930.

Erports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 29.22 crores against Rs. 48.33 crores and Rs. 63.19 crores respectively. The decrease of Rs. 19.11 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1930-31 is chiefly accounted for by smaller shipments of raw cotton (—Rs. 15.58 crores), seeds (—Rs. 95.13 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (—Rs. 56.15 lakhs) and manganese ore (—Rs. 50.02 lakhs).

Re-Exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 31.43 lakhs and Rs. 1.42 crore respectively to Rs. 2.67 crores.—A. P.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

STAMBOUL

with

WARWICK WARD, ROSITA MORENO, MARGOT GRAHAME.

An Oriental Romance: Beauty—Passion—Mystery.

LUNA PARK

SPECIAL EASTER ATTRACTIONS

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

BOOK YOUR SEATS TO-DAY

Or

YOU WILL LOOSE YOUR CHANCE

Hear

MUSIC NIGHTINGALES

KRISHNARAO CHONKER

and

SHANKERRAO KHATU

IN

Three Hours Sensational Drama

BAP BAP BAP

Written by D. M. PANSARE

AND

Staged By

NUTAN BHARAT MITRA SAMAJ, Dadar

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P. M.

and

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1932 at 9 p.m.

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

RATES OF TICKETS.

Rs. 1/8, Rs. 1/2, -/9/-, -/4/- including Tax.

Special for the Residents of Parel Dadar

at

DAMODHAR THACKERSEY HALL

PAREL

ONE SHOW

SUNDAY, 27-3-32 at 4 p.m.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and MONDAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIMES.

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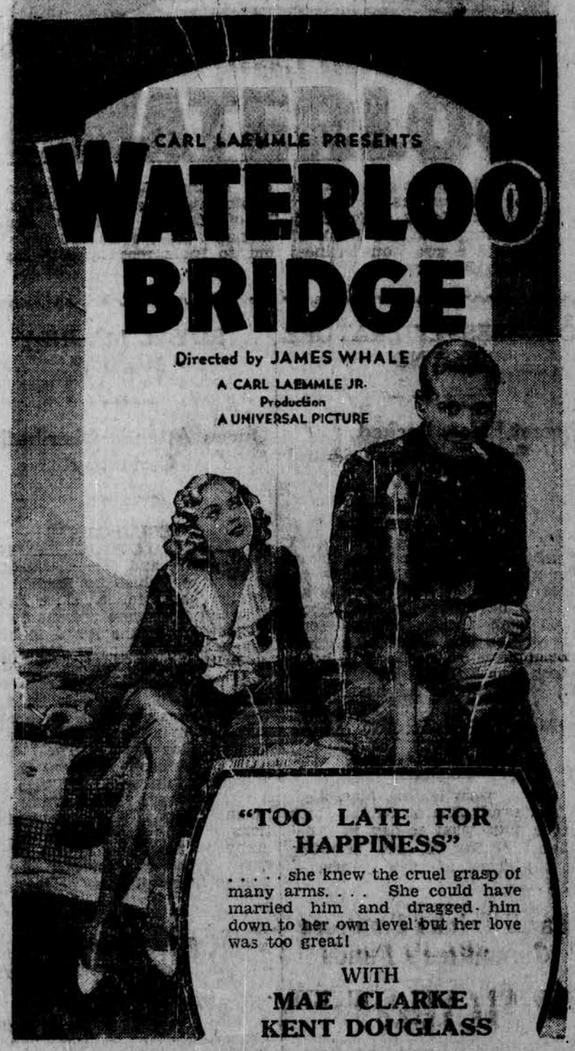
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WATERLOO BRIDGE
Directed by JAMES WHALE
A CARL LAEMMLE JR. Production
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"TOO LATE FOR HAPPINESS"
. . . . . she knew the cruel grasp of many arms. . . . She could have married him and dragged him down to her own level but her love was too great!
WITH
MAE CLARKE
KENT DOUGLASS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY TO-MORROW AND MONDAY } AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

FROM TO-DAY! DURING THIS WEEK!!

KRISHNATONE'S

Mighty Mythological Talking and Singing Drama IN HINDI

BHAKTA PRAHLAD

FULL OF DEVOTION! THRILLS! MIRACLES!

FEATURING

HYDERSHA, Miss NILAM and KUMAR MADHU

WONDER-SIGHT OF PRAHLAD PLAYING IN A TIGER'S CAGE

Daily Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 3 P. M.

KRISHNA-CINEMA

Dubash Theatre; New Charni Road,

BY PUBLIC REQUEST ONE WEEK MORE

Madan Theatres' 100 p. c. Talkie IN HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS at 3 P.M.

WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

3rd Triumphant Week

Come One Come A

SEE and HEAR

A Glorious Chapter from the History Speaks

Sagar Movietone's

ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE

MIRABAI

Director:—Mr. RAMNIK DESAI.

Cameraman Mr. BOMAN IRANI

CAST:

Miss ZUBEIDA, Mr. JAL MERCHANT, Mr. SANGATHA, Miss KHATUN, etc.

TIME-DAILY:—6-15, & 10. Saturday, Sund and on Holidays Matinee Show at 3 P.M.

Also See and Hear—A glittering Gujrati Talk in Four Parts—

SHRI KRISHNA DANLILA

Director:—Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Take a Note of 27th March at 9-30 a.m.

WAGLE'S

FEATS OF STRENGTH along with a selected batch of Artists who will entertain you with MUSIC, PYRAMIDS, TRICK CYCLING, Mimicries, etc.

IN A

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

AT

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Tickets at:—

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INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1932

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J2

BLOW TO WHITE MAN'S MONOPOLY IN EAST

"THE ORIENTAL IS DETERMINED TO SPIN AND WEAVE HIS OWN COTTON"

The Northern American Review. Those who believe that the future of civilization depends upon the maintenance of white supremacy have had several alarms lately. Recent census figures show the colored races growing considerably faster than the whites. And now Lord Irwin, who has just ended five years' service as Viceroy and Governor-General of India declares that in that wealthy land the prestige of the white man has gone forever. What Lord Irwin says is wholly true, and it holds for all the Orient.

Lord Irwin attributes the loss of the white man's prestige to three causes;: the defeat of the Russians by the Japanese, the use of Indian troops against white men in the World War, and the influence of motion pictures in the East. These factors, plus the spread of nationalism and industrialism, have dimmed the white man's star.

BLOW TO WHITE.

The Russo-Japanese War was not the first instance in which Asiatics had seen white troops routed by those of darker skin; but it was the first devasating blow to white prestige, and one which could not be hidden. Japan's quick victory and her subsequent development as a major industrial and naval power have heartened nationalist leaders throughout the Orient. Thus writes by "Wayne Gard in "The Northern American Review."

The final doom of white supremacy came with the World War and its consequent social upheavals. The use of Indian and Arab troops against white men was one factor. These imported fighters saw that the white soldiers succumbed to bullets and bayonets as easily as did the blacks and browns and with no more courage. They realized that white people were unable to keep peace among themselves; they concluded that Christianity was the religion of the machine gun. They were made aware, too, of the dependence of the whites upon colored—and supposedly inferior—allies.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Moreover, to insure loyalty in their Eastern colonies and to gain support for their military campaigns, European powers gave promises which could not be fulfilled and which led to serious trouble after the war. These broken promises have proved particularly troublesome in Turkey and in India.

In parts of the East, the war also harmed white prestige by letting loose a multitude of European beggars and other floaters. To the Chinaman, who regards the beggar as an outcast, it was disillusioning to have thousands of Russian refugees limping along his streets with outstretched hands. Where, he asked, was the white man's vaunted economic superiority.

Some Americans may have been surprised at Lord Irwin's mention of motion pictures as a principal factor in the loss of white prestige in the Orient, yet this influence has done much to blast the myth of Occidental superiority. Many Asiatic people, of course, have had private opinions of the morals of their white masters all along, but movies have made this iconoclastic conception of Western virtue almost universal.

The Chinaman or the Indian who was taught that the white man was a tin god soon learned differently from the Hollywood films, and his deference soured to contempt. He learned that the white man, in his own country, was not too dignified to throw pies, get drunk, smash automobiles, and otherwise make a fool of himself. He saw white women pictured as vampires, strumpets and faithless wives. He observed Westerners acting not from motives of intelligence but from those of elemental emotion. He saw murder pictured as an almost everyday practice.

Failing to realize that most white people are not like those on the screen, the Eastern movie fan not only was disillusioned but, in addition, received a warped impression of Occidental life.

NEW NATIONALISM.

To his three causes for the white man's loss of prestige, Lord Irwin might well have added the spread of nationalism and industralism from the West. The schoolboy in Manila or Shanghai who studies the American Declaration of Independence cannot but want to apply its principles to his own country. And the Calcutta student who analyzes Edmund Burke's speech on conciliation with America is unavoidably inspired to help set his nation free.

This new nationalism of the East is economic as well as political. The Oriental is determined to spin and weave his own cotton, to exploit his own mineral deposits, to manage his own river and coastal shipping. And in gaining these ends, he has instituted one of the most effective economic weapons —the boycott.

The white man's loss of prestige in the East is not due to any degeneration on his part; Western colonialism is now more nearly just, more nearly humane than ever before. But the Oriental is catching up at those points at which his civilization has lagged. He now demands equality.

Though Democracy has never been an Oriental ideal, it has now become a battle cry throughout the East. Whatever local customs may prevail, these people now contend, there must be democracy among the nations. There must be no more colonial despotism, no more draining of Asia's wealth to Europe and America.

Thus the Oriental demands his rights, and if they are not readily conceded he is determined to capture them either by force or by baffling methods of boycott and civil disobedience. The East African chief are calling for representation in the legislative councils, the Filipinos are seeking political autonomy, the Indians are trying to gain immediate dominion staus, and the Chinese are abrogating their treaties granting extraterritorial privileges to foreign powers.

Does this mean that the white man must withdraw his enterprise to his own lands and must eventually fall a victim to the territorial needs of rapidly growing colored races? Can the immigration barriers of the white nations permanently prevent growing races from bursting geographical bonds and invading fertile territory which has been more thinly occupied?

LAST OF IMPERIALISM.

Looked at objectively, there seems little cause for alarm. There is no certainly that the Asiatic races will continue to grow at their present rate. The Orient is rapidly being invaded by Western conveniences and luxuries which raise the standard of living. And a higher standard can hardly exist in the same house with an unlimited family.

The determination of the Asiatic peoples to guide their own destiny does not mean that they want to exclude foreign influences and cut offforeign contacts. They are as anxious as the Western peoples to develop international trade and to avail themselves of whatever they can learn from the experiences of other nation. What has happened in Japan will happen elsewhere in Asia. The propecy of Theodore Roosevelt that a Pacific era would supercede the Atlantic era, just as the latter displaced that in which the Mediterranean was the center of commerce is nearing fulfillment.

The white man doubtless will continue to have profitable contacts with the Orient. But he will not go there as a despot; instead, he will seek a mutually advantageous exchange of commodities and ideas. Once the white man sought to make the Asian cringe and to bleed him of his possessions. That day as Lord Irwin correctly declared, is gone forever.

LINKED BY CHAINS OF GOLD

Mr. Gulamhussein Soonavala of Messrs. V. G. Soonavala & Co., gold refiners of Bombay photographed with Mr. G. C. H. Mathey of Messrs. Mathey & Co. of London assayers and gold refiners to the Bank of England, at the Ballard Mole. Mr. Mathey was on business tour to India recently with his secretary Mr. Urvater.

CONGRESS LITERATURE FOUND

Secret Place, Locked From Outside, Located

CAWNPORE, Mar. 25.

Mr. Tikaram, Inspector of C. I. D. and others succeeded in locating a place where Congress notices, pamphlets and bulletins are said to have been printed. About 2,000 such notices as also some typewriting and duplicating machines were seized in a house which was locked from outside. The occupants of the house could not be traced. Further revelations are expected.—A. P.

Cawnpore Arrests

CAWNPORE, Mar. 24.

Nanjawadi Bharat Sabha took out a procession to-day in definance of Section 144 resulting in the arrest of five persons.—A. P.

Pardi Taluka Congress Committee's Funds

GOVERNMENT FORFEIT RS. 307-4-0

SURAT. Mar. 24.

According to a press note, Bombay Government have issued orders to forfeit the sum of Rs. 307/4 belonging to unlawful Congress Committee of the Pardi Taluka.

WORKER JAILED.

A worker, who surrendered to the police yesterday, was, to-day, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200 in default six months' further imprisonment for breach of parole order to report himself daily to police.

He has addressed a lengthy letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy detailing the circumstances leading to his arrest in the course of which he makes several allegations against local officials.—A. P.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT GUPKIR

3 Labourers Killed: 2 Wounded

SRINAGAR, Mar. 25.

A tragic accident occurred yesterday within Gulabbhawan Palaces, Gupkir. Labourers were at work when suddenly mountain wall where earth has been dug cracked and burst killing three and wounding two. Seven escaped from the spot. Police reached the place immediately took out the dead and got the wounded admitted into hospital.—A. P.

Calcutta Houses Searched

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Twenty houses in the City were searched by the Police who are reported to have seized some leaflets.

The Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Students' Association, was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

ROYAL MAUNDY MONEY

Queen Attends Distribution Ceremony

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON. Mar. 24.

The King and Queen witnessed a ceremony which no English sovereign has attended since James II, when they were present at the distribution of the Royal Maundy money at Westminster Abbey, today. The ceremony is the survival of washing the feet of twelve poor men which used to be done by English sovereigns in commemoration of washing the Apostles' feet by Our Lord. The King handed to each recipient a red pouch containing 50 shillings and a white pouch containing 67 maundy pence, of the denominations of penny to four pence,—as many as the years of the King's age. There were 67 men and 67 women from all parts of England.

Mollison Lands At Lasenia Aerodrome

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON. Mar. 24.

Oran—Airman Mollison landed at Lasenia aerodrome at 12-15 G. M. T. After three-quarters of an hour's rest, he took off on the first stage of 2,000 mile trans-Saharan stage. He hopes this evening to reach the Beni Abbey oasis, about 100 miles south of Colomb Bechar, Algeria's southernmost railway terminus, on the trans-Saharan route. Thence he should be able to follow the beaten track through the desert southwards, via the famous "Petrol Can Five" halt.—

Eighth "Dictator" Of Broach Dist

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Mar. 25.

The Congressman who succeeded the seventh "dictator" of Broach District has resigned.

He is re-placed by a graduate who has taken charge of Congress affairs in Broach District as eighth "dictator."

REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

New Scheme Put Into Operation

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Government of India have decided to put into operation with effect from April 1, 1932, the new scheme for registration and certification of Accounts on an All-India basis and for securing uniform control over audit of accounts of Public Companies in British India. Notifications bringing into force the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act 1930, and promulgating rules made under it will be issued in Gazette of India of March 26. —A. P.

KARACHI LEADERS ARRESTED

Also Nine Women Volunteers

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

Nine women volunteers were arrested near Gordhandas Market to-day while preaching boycott of foreign cloth. Three persons including Dr. Tarachand Lalvani, Municipal Councillor, the Congressman who was the "G. O. C." of volunteers during the last years' Congress session, were arrested last night for addressing public meeting in contravention of the District Magistrate's restraint order.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN JUNAGADH STATE

"20 Persons Injured"

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Information has been received here of a communal riot at Keshod, Junagadh State, in which about 20 Hindus are reported to have been injured. The Police Superintendent has proceeded from here to the scene of the riot.

The cause of the disturbance is said to be a procession which was taken out by the Hindus.—A.P.

Dhrangadhra State Reforms

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Dhrangadhra State has announced the constitution of a Representative Assembly for the State with local Representative Assemblies in every town.—A.P.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR DHRANGADRA

Durbar Anxious To Hear Voice Of People

(From A Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, March 24.

The tenth birthday of the heir apparent Maharaj Yuvraj Kumarshri Mayurdhwajsinhji was celebrated here yesterday with due pomp, and the day will be remembered by the subjects of the State by reason of the momentous announcements made on the occasion.

A public durbar was held at the Ajitmivas Palace yesterday morning and the occasion was rendered memorable by the announcement made by the dewan saheb on behalf of His Highness, that in order that subjects might be better able to place their needs before the authorities and that a responsible public opinion be created and properly ventilated. The Government had resolved to establish a local pratinidhi mandal or representative body for every village and town of the State with a Central pratinidhi mandal for the whole of the State. A detailed scheme for implementing this announcement is to be out very shortly.

BAN ON SATYAGRAHIS WITHDRAWN.

Besides remitting the sentence of a number of prisoners, it was also announced that three of the political deportees Messrs. Tokarshi Vakatchand, Panachand Tribhova and Himatlal Nanchand who had taken a prominent part in the last satyagraha movement against the state having realised the error of their ways and having tendered apology, the order of deportation was withdrawn in their case.

In the evening, the Dewan-saheb gave a garden party at his bungalow in honour of the auspicious day which was attended by all classes of people.

Allahabad Congress Workers Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 24.

A Congress worker, after his release on February 11 last, was re-arrested, to-day, as his house on charge under section 17 (b) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A Congress worker was arrested to-day for distrubuting Congress leaflets.—A. P.

KAYE DON'S RECORD BROKEN

Sir H. Birkin's Feat During Practice

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON. Mar. 24.

Kaye Don's record of one minute twelve and 2/5 seconds representing a speed of 137.58 miles for flying a lap at Brooklands was broken during the practice by Sir Henry Birkin driving a single-seater Bentley. Sir H. Birkin's time was 1 minute twelve and one-fifth seconds, representing a speed of 137.96 miles.

ACCIDENT TO TENNIS STAR

Mrs. Pittman Breaks Fibula Of Left Leg

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The tennis star, Mrs. Pittman, broke the fibula of her left leg in a skating accident. She will, therefore, be unable to participate in the Wightman cup trials.—Reuter's Special.

CARNERA VERSUS McCORKINDALE

10-Round Contest On April 7.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Carnera and McCorkindale have been matched for ten rounds at Albert Hall on 7th April.—Reuter's Special.

Proprietor Of Swadeshi Stores Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Mar. 24.

The proprietor of Anand Swadeshi Stores and a prominent Congressman was arrested to-day at 1 p.m. for having addressed a letter to the President of the Municipality of Jalgaon as to the removal of the national flag without the resolution of the general body, though it was not declared illegal by Government.

It will be remembered that this man was only released a month ago on the condition that he should not leave the Municipal limits of Jalgaon.

Before he ever thought of defying the Magistrates order, he was arrested for reason mentioned above.

AHMEDNAGAR ARRESTS

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, March 23.

"Bhagatsing Bulletins" were found pasted on walls in the city. A Prabhat Pheri moved round throughout the town.

A procession started at 5 in the evening from Gandhi Maidan Five of the processionists were arrested at a few yards distance from the Gandhi Maidan. Other flag-holders took their places and crowds kept on gathering in large numbers. The police force mustered strong near the Ripon Hospital and stopped the procession. As the road in front was blocked, the processionists turned round and took another round.

PROCESSION ARRESTS

The procession was to disperse at the Gandhi Maidan, but the Maidan was already occupied by a large police party. So all the different processions came to a big chawk near the Maidan and dispersed after short speeches were made by different processionists. In all 25 arrests were made during the procession.

A meeting was held in Gandhi Maidan at 9-30 p.m. The president of the meeting was arrested then and there. The proceedings were continued by one volunteer who also was arrested

Tenants Refuse To Pay Arrears

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

It is notified that owing to general refusal of the tenants of tahsil Khaga and Parganas Jahanabad and Bindki in Fatehpur District to pay arrears of the rent due to landlords, it is declared that such arrears may be recovered as arrears of revenue.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DELEGATION

Sir K. V. Reddy And Others Leave Delhi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

Mr. C. Latimer, President in Kashmir, arrived to stay at Viceroy's House.

Sir K. V. Reddy, Mr. Sastri and other members of the South African Indian Delegation have left Delhi. Mrs. Naidu is expected to return on Saturday, Sir K. V. Reddi arrives in Madras on March 28. —A. P.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

Visit To China Abandoned

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has abandoned his projected visit to China.—A. P.

TRANSVAAL LAND TENURE BILL

Union Government's Final Answer Not Yet

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

It is understood that the South African Government's final answer on some of the outstanding points in connection with the Transvaal Land Tenure Bill has not yet been received, but it is hoped there may be no need for another meeting of the Delegation in Delhi.—A. P.

Commons Adjourn Until April 15th

LONDON. Mar. 24.

The House of Commons adjourned until 15th April.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT. CENSURED

Adjournment Motion Carried In Council

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

"I must gratefully acknowledge the way in which the House has risen to the full height of its responsibilities when demands have had to be made upon it for funds, and for legislation for the maintenance of peace and good government in the Province", said His Excellency the Governor this afternoon, addressing the members of the Bengal Legislative Council of whom he took leave and bade farewell.

INDIAN REFORMS.

As regards the future His Excellency said that he would not be present here to offer help in the task of implementing the policy of His Majesty's Government as regards the future Government of India, but he looked forward to the day when he might hear and read of their achievements under the new Constitution.

He added: "I think I am right in believing that in spite of the distance yet to be traversed and hurdles still to be crossed, it might fall to my immediate successor to order an election which will provide this Province with its first autonomous Government."

Following the speech of the Governor the President on behalf of the House proposed to send a farewell message to His Excellency wishing His Excellency and Hon. Lady Jackson "bright future, health, happiness and prosperity."

"POLICE" DEMAND SANCTIONED.

The entire demand of Hon. Mr. W. D. R. Pretice for Rs. 3,03,80,000 for "Police" was sanctioned by the House without any cut. Demands of Hon. Mr. A. Marr for Rs. 4,08,000 for "Ports and Pilotage" for Rs. 25,000 for "Scientific Departments" and for Rs. 10,61,000 for Education (Reserved) were then voted. The House was discussing a demand of the Education Minister for Rs. 1,08,75,000 for Education (Transferred) when the Council adjourned till the 29th instant.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

The House carried without a division an adjournment motion of Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy censuring the Government for the "unusual and unnecessary delay on the part of the Government in effecting the immediate separation of the Council Department from the Legislative Department."—A. P.

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